THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

No. 55,513—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th Dec.	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	MOLDAVIA	10000
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	----	---
29th "	MALOJA	11500	----	---
1912				
4th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	----	---
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	----	---
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11500
10th "	CHINA	8000	----	---
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11500
24th "	EGYPT	8000	----	---
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	----	---
9th "	ARABIA	8000	----	---
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000	----	---
30th "	PERSIA	8000	----	---
6th Apl.	MARMORA	12000	----	---
9th Apl.	MOOLTAN	10000	----	---
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	----	---
27th "	MALOJA	11500	----	---
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	----	---
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	----	---

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London	Rs. 526 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
Trafford Hall	5321	----	----	9 Dec.	---
City of Ashore	7163	----	----	16 Dec.	---
City of Agnora	5594	----	9 Dec.	3 Jan.'12	---
City of Birmingham	7000	30 Nov.	23 Dec.	13 Jan.	15 Jan. '12
City of York	7819	16 Dec. 1912	8 Jan.'13	30 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	4 Jan.	27 Jan.	---	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	16 Feb.	13 Mar.	---
City of Calcutta	7512	2 Feb.	26 Feb.	25 Mar.	28 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	13 Mar.	6 Apl.	---
City of Vienna	4672	---	----	---	13 Apl.
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	---
City of York	7800	13 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	15 Apl.	11 May	---
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	27 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

Fares	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	576	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,061	489	809
" Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Passages are granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 11th Dec.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & O. M.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 14th Dec.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Fri. 15th Dec.	6 a.m.	† direct,

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 14th Dec. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3200 tons, on Wednesday 13th December, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 28th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada" 3269 tons on or about 16th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arabean, Burma, straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

9th December, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th Dec. 1911
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1912.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st Feb. "
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th Feb. "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6648	B. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912
Persia	5895	S. Clianak	26th Feb. "
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5990	E. Danneoker	27th April "
† Austria	7588	G. Raicich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

†Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750
To London via Trieste	" 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	" 903 " 1,033*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
To London via Trieste	" 429 to 419†
To London via Trieste and back	" 633 " 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
To London via Trieste	" 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 833 " 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	25th Dec. 1911.

For farther particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,

Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co, 52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, *LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE, PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE: 16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities,

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE KEENEST PHOTOGRAPHER

is frequently deterred from carrying a good camera by the weight and bulk of suitable apparatus. In the

GOERZ VEST-POCKET TENAX CAMERA

he will find what he needs. The Camera is so small that it can be carried in the Vest Pocket, as it measures only 3 1-2in. by 2 3-4in. by 1in. and weighs only 13 ozs., but it produces negatives so sharp and clear that they can be enlarged to very considerable dimensions without any perceptible loss of definition. This is because it is fitted with

A GOERZ LENS

and is made throughout by The C. P. Goerz Optical Works, Ltd., whose optical products are world-famous. It is so simple, compact and unobstrusive, yet is made ready for instant use by pressing a spring. For portraits or very remote objects there is a focussing adjustment, and the little pictures it produces are superb. A special feature of the V. P. T. Camera is an automatic Enlarger which can be supplied with it, which will enable pictures 7in. by 5in. to be printed with practically the same ease and facility as direct contact prints.

V. P. T. Camera, improved model fitted with Syntor Lens ... ... Rs. 130
V. P. T. Camera, do. do. fitted with Dagor Lens ... ... Rs. 172
Automatic Daylight Enlarger... ... ... Rs. 32

We also stock the Special Film Tenax, Autofok and Manufok Tenax cameras for 1-4 plate pictures which have all the advantages of the popular type of folding hand and stand camera, yet are compact enough to be carried in the pocket.

We shall be pleased to demonstrate the use of above cameras and give advice to intending purchasers and develop first exposures free of charge.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150° "SHELL"

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

SANTA CLAUS ARRIVED WITH HIGHLY AMUSING NOVELTIES.

TOYS, DOLLS & FANCY GOODS.

LOOK SHARP AT

S. E. ABDULALLY,

CRAWFORD MARKET, ABDULREHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
White Rose	150°	"	"
Chester	125°	"	"
Devoe's	125°	"	"
Monkey	125°	"	"

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co., Managers.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CORONATION CHOCOLATES

IN BOXES WITH PORTRAIT OF THEIR MAJESTIES;

tied with Red, White, Blue Ribbon:—

1/2 lb. size box ... ... Re. 1
1 lb. size box ... ... Rs. 2

Also a large selection of CORONATION BOXES having portraits of

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS.

From As. 14 to Rs. 5 per box.

CORONATION BOXES OF CROCKERS, CROWNS, CROWN GEMS, SAILOR KING, ETC.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST NOW READY.

FOR X'MAS SEASON.

THE HOUSE FOR THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES JUST TO HAND.

WALNUTS, soft shell 1st quality.
ALMONDS, soft shell 1st quality.
HAZELNUTS, 1st quality.
CHESTNUTS, fresh and in sound state.
MALAGA RAISINS, for dessert.
SMYRNA FIGS, in 2 1-4 lbs. boxes compressed.

FRUITS IN SYRUP, from the well known House of Cutting Packing Co., California (assorted).

Various other Goods of Stores and Provision from the First Class Houses.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (Claret) the best and genuine at Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

SINGAPORE RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTES & TABLES, of various Designs in large Stock.

Visit at our Stores early at

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

THE ITALIAN STORES.

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CLOSING OF BOMBAY GOODS DEPOTS.

THE BOMBAY GOODS DEPOTS at Wadi Bunder, Victoria Terminus, Byculla and Colaba will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 2nd December, 1911, on the occasion of the landing of THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR and QUEEN-EMPRESS, and also on TUESDAY, the 12th December, 1911, on the occasion of the CORONATION of their IMPERIAL MAJESTIES at Delhi. Both days will be treated as days-non.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
Dated 24th November, 1911.

NOTICE.

A SPACE near the saluting point will be RESERVED for Officers of His Majesty's Services and gentlemen entitled to the entree at Government House and the ladies of their families on the occasion of the public reading of the ROYAL PROCLAMATION of the CORONATION of Their Imperial MAJESTIES the KING-EMPEROR and QUEEN-EMPRESS at the Oval on the 12th December, 1911 at 12 noon. Tickets for this enclosure may be obtained on application to the Collector of Bombay, at the Town Hall.

E. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay.

6th December, 1911.

LOST OR MISPLACED.

ONE SHARE No. 1445 of THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Ld., has been LOST or MISPLACED. All persons are warned against dealing with the same. Finder will be Rewarded.

FULCHAND DHARAMCHAND,
care of Manockjee Petit Office,
Hornby Road, No. 6.

BRASSO

THE FINEST POLISH FOR

all metal works

is

BRASSO

STOCKED IN ALL

Bazars.

COUNT MATTEI'S REMEDIES.

THE ORIGINAL MATTEI REMEDIES can now be obtained from

THE MATTEI DEPOT,
KOTAGIRI.

Sole Wholesale Agents in India for these wonderful Remedies.

If you will drop us a line mentioning this Paper, we will send you FREE OF COST a Book which tells you all about them.

Terms for Agents can be arranged.

Apply—

THE MATTEI DEPOT,
KOTAGIRI.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE

is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.

Write to day:—

VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

EMPRESS PALE

and

HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF

INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations are added in the second year.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.

For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.

For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure medium.

For Free sample copy and revised Adv. rates.
Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CORONATION CONCERT.

MONDAY, AT 9-30 P.M.

By kind permission of the Captain and Officers H. M. S. "Medina."

H. I. M. THE KING EMPEROR'S ORCHESTRAL BAND

OF THE

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY

Will perform a programme of Music

AT THE

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

On MONDAY, THE 11TH Dec., AT 9-30 P.M.
On MONDAY, THE 11TH Dec., AT 9-30 P.M.
On MONDAY, THE 11TH Dec., AT 9-30 P.M.

ALSO AT THE

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

On THURSDAY, the 14th Dec., AT 9-30 P.M.
On THURSDAY, the 14th Dec., AT 9-30 P.M.
On THURSDAY, the 14th Dec., AT 9-30 P.M.

ALSO AT THE

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

On SATURDAY, 16th Dec., at 9-30 P.M.
On SATURDAY, 16th Dec., at 9-30 P.M.
On SATURDAY, 16th Dec, at 9-30 P.M.

FULL BAND OF 50 MUSICIANS

Under the conductorship of Lieut. B. L. GREEN, Bandmaster, Royal Marine Artillery who begs to assure Concert Goers and the public of three great musical treats.

Programmes in future advertisements.

NOTE.—The Military Band of the Royal Marine Artillery is composed of Brass and Reed instruments. The STRING Band of the same division which will perform at the Town Hall, on the dates mentioned will be purely Orchestral.

PRICES.—Centre of Hall per seat Rs. 4.
Sides of Hall " " 2.

Plan and Tickets at MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Piano and Music Department.

43, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY SECOND EXTRA MEETING.
SATURDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 11th December, 1911.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 6th December, 1911.

EXCELSIOR

CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,

"THE KING'S PROCESSION."

A RECORD FOR INDIA.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
SATURDAY 9TH DECEMBER.
A CINDERELLA DANCE
AND
SKATING AT THE RINK.
A SPACIOUS DANCING ENCLOSURE

Will be tastefully arranged in the Centre of the Rink and the Floor specially prepared for Dancing, the outer circle being reserved for Skaters so that Dancing and Skating will be simultaneous from 9-30 to midnight.

Admission Re. 1. Skates Re. 1
Ladies' admission including Skates Re. 1.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

FACING THE SEA.

FORT BOMBAY.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,

of London & Bristol,
can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is non-perishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

LOVELY BORI.—HAJEE JACKERIA EBRAHIM Trade Mark Special dealer in "Lovely" things. Lovely Bori—Lovely Shop. Just unpacked fresh table delicacies for 'Xmas Season. Such as Chocolates, Sweets, Bonbons, Chrystalized Fruits, Biscuits, Cakes, Plum pudding. All the above are fresh and guaranteed. Look Sharp at Gelden Letter No. 52 Stores, Princess Road. Established in 1881.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a European as Mechanic or Motor Driver. Apply box No. 473, care of this Paper.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

A STRONG feature of our AUSTIN Motor-Car is that it is perfectly simple and simply perfect. Easy to start and unapproachable in style comfort, power and plenty of speed. Call to-day or write to the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '90 to '92 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 5. Apply Box No. 402, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases,
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Karachi, Amritsar, Penang, Puket, Bangkok (Perak F. M. S.), Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S., Medan Deli (Sumatra), Singapore, Malacca, Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.), Klang (F. M. States), Seremban (F. M. States), Batavia, Sourabaya, Samarang, Saigon, Manilla, Cebu, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 3 half yearly

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, are also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Kamoth, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 1,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

APPOINTED BY
ROYAL WARRANT TO
HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY
KING GEORGE V.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

Imported into India solely

by

The Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA,
MADRAS, KARACHI.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS

HAVE BEEN MADE FOR THE SUPPLY OF SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT AT THE

DELHI DURBAR.

APPLY TO THE COMPANY'S SOLE AGENT AT DELHI

MR. J. F. MADAN,
NIGAMBODH GATE,
DELHI.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS... 12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE 1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED..... 8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NORWICH UNION

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

in which is incorporated

NORWICH AND LONDON

ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE:..... NORWICH.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR
INDIA .....GRAHAM'S BLGDS.,

BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases

10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON

ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
28 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Duncan Road, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from Bai Rewabai, widow of Mooljram Govan and on account and at the risk of heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor Balvant Kashiram Raikar who had executed three Indentures of Mortgage and further charges, bearing dates the 20th day of January, 1907, 14th day of January, 1908, and 8th day of July, 1909, respectively in the favour of the said mortgagee Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 9th day of December, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 159 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Duncan Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1769 and New No. 6903, Old Survey No. 1—and New Survey No. 4741 and assessed by 1272 the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 7343 and Street No. 151-153-155 and bounded as follows, i. e.:—On or towards the East by a sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the said Duncan Road on or towards the North by the property of Issabhoy Alibhoy, and on or towards the South by the property of Khoja Mouibhoy Ludha.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Manekjal and Tyebji, Solicitors for the Mortgagee at their office Dady House, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, and VACANT PIECES of LAND at Naigaum, Dadar, near the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Peetanji Rustim Kola and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khatri Saley Mahomed Jaffer, and under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by the indenture of mortgage dated 20th day of July, 1907, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part, and the mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 10th day of December, 1911, (S.T., on the premises, the undermentioned property at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.):—

Lot No. 1 A.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring about 4654 square yards, together with two large buildings standing thereon, with several trees, and two wells.

Lot No. 2 B.

All those pieces of land admeasuring about 4509 square yards together with a building and a dyeing factory built thereon, and a well, these properties are described in the mortgage-deed schedule as secondly, thirdly, fifthly and sixthly.

Lot No. 3 C.

All that piece of vacant land admeasuring about 945 square yards and which is described fourthly in the mortgage-deed schedule.

Lot No. 4 D.

All that piece of vacant land admeasuring about 345 square yards and is described seventhly in the mortgage-deed schedule.

The tenure of all the land in the above four lots is toka land.

Full printed particulars as to Collector's Numbers to-day and the conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Peetanji, Rustim, Kola and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee or from the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Immoveable Property, situate at Apollo Street or at the corner of Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Pestonji Poshaji Pocha, and Jamsetji Posnaji Pocha, the executors of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Peshaji Sorabji Pocha.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE, Auctioneers, will, on MONDAY, the 18th day of December, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 324 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 14, and New No. 4842, Old Survey No. 1415, and New Survey No. 9548, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 1000, and Street Nos. 39 and 40, Apollo Street, and No. 1 Marine Lane, and bounded as follows, i. e.:—On or towards the east and south by the property belonging to the Trustees of the late Mr. Nasarji Manekji Wadia, on or towards the west by the Apollo Street, and on or towards the North by the Marine Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Dadachanji and Pocha, Solicitors for the Executors, at their Office, No. 101, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th December, 1911.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY 25, Marine Lines Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate	Discount Rate
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 12	„ 11 2
Quarterly	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	„ 2 8	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.	

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly	„ 3 12	„ 3 0
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.	

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount of payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette" See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-2

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 0-6 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	„ 0-4 do.
Third Insertion	„ 0-2 do.
Fourth Insertion	„ 0-2 do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 0-1 do.
Minimum charge	„ 0-4 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted at any length of time special contracts can be made.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW,

THE

GAY CITY.

Opens at 3 P. M.

Special Exhibit for short period only.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CASKET,

containing the address presented to

H. I. M. the KING-EMPEROR.

To-night last performances of the

HANS DREWITZ

Concert Party.

STADIUM.

TO-DAY,

SCHOOL SPORTS.

ATHLETIC Competitions

Indian Army Races and Military Events

AFTERNOON at 4-30 p. m.

EVENING at 9-45 p. m.

On SUNDAY (December 10th)

GORGEOUS DISPLAY of FIRE WORKS.

Including numerous novelties never before witnessed in the East. Commencing at 10 p. m. in the Stadium.

No SUNDAY AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE

Other Attractions and Amusements as usual.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Roosevelt House," Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest designed, rich glass and crockery-ware, best platedware, dinner sets, large dining table and chairs, sideboards and dumb-waiters, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments rich pictures and oleographs, chest of drawers, teapoys, Victoria sewing machine, marble clock, marble top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, table hanging and hall lamps, wearing apparels, rich carpets, alluminium utensils, one parrot with brass cage, etc., etc., the property of J. H. Richer Esqr. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office-brougham, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 iron grey Arab, about 13-3, aged, goes in harness.
1 country bred pony.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Jail Road Umerkhady.

Suit No. 1005 of 1909.

Vazirboo Ahmedbhoy and others

Vs.

Miyaji Ahmedbhoy and others.

Under instructions from Messrs. Miyaji Ahmedbhoy the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the directions contained in an order made in the above suit on the 29th June 1911, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 9th instant at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuages, tenements or range of buildings standing thereon situate at Jail Road outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1603 sq. yards or thereabouts and forming part of a larger plot of land which is registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessments under Ward Nos. 3603, 3604, 3606 (2) 3606, (3) 3606, (4) 3606, (5) 3606, (6) 3607, (1) 3607, (2) and 3608 Street Nos. 37-41, 47A, 47B, 47C, 77D. 47E, 49 to 51 and 53-57, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Hakimji Lookmanji on or towards the South by the property of Abdul Latiff on or towards the East by the property of Abdul Latiff Sheickalli and on or towards the West by the Jail Road aforesaid and which premises are now in the occupation of the vender's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Devas, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th December, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on FRIDAY the 15th inst., at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods nail, rubberseed, planks, 25 drums rectified spirit, 15 drums stop damp (paint), 20 bales, straw boards, 35 bales barbed wire, 6 cases hallow glassware, 2 cases paper and printed matter, planed boards, bamboo mats cement, teelseed empty casks, and other miscellaneous goods, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th December, 1911.

CEMENT

PHAETON BRAND.

GUARANTEED BEST

English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BIRKBECK—Nov 17, at Trunk House, Farnborough the wife of Col W H Birkbeck, C B, C M G, of a son.

CURLING—Nov 15, at Heathfield, Bitterne, Hants the wife of Capt Bryan J Curling, King's Royal Rifles, of a son.

SYKES—Nov 16. at the British Consulate-General, Meshed, Persia, the wife of Major P M Sykes, C M G, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

AYLEN—CALF—Nov 18, at Holy Trinity, Hastings, Mary Cecilia, daughter of Col Calf, late The Royal Sussex Regt to Clarence Edward Henry Aylen, Royal Naval Reserve

CLIFFORD—SMALLEY—Nov 11, at St John's Church, Ottawa, Canada, Cecil Paget, son of the late Capt J F Clifford, West Kent Regt to Margaret Agnes, daughter of the late Major-Gen F Smalley, Madras Army.

COVERNTON—LOVE—Nov 15, at St Paul's, Hoddesdon, Herts, Alfred Laurence Covernton, Principal of Elphinstone College, Bombay, to Olive Helena, daughter of William Love, L R C S I

GREY—POGACENIQ—Oct 16, at Ahwaz, Southern Persia, Capt A J H Grey, Indian Army, Indian Political Dept son of Col W J H Grey, C S I, Indian Army, to Cecile Ruth, daughter of the late Lieut F Pogaceniq, Italian Army.

ST CLAIR—LITTLE—Nov 11, at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, G J Paul St Clair, Royal Horse Art, to Charlotte Theresa Orme Little, daughter of Major Little.

VERNON—ELWIN—Nov 15, at Christ Church, Folkestone, Edward Kingston, son of Col Vernon, to Margaret Sophia (Daisy), daughter of the late Edward Elwin.

DEATHS.

EXHAM—Nov 17 at Colington, Mid Lothian, Capt Godfrey John William Exham, aged 31.

OATES—Nov 16, at Edgbaston, Birmingham, Eugene William Oates F Z S late of the Public Works Department, India, aged 66.

STANHOPE—Nov 17, at Cannon Hall, Barnsly, Sir Walter Spencer Stanhope, K C B, aged 83.

WEBB—Nov 18, at the Hermitage, Exeter, William Wilfrid Webb M D formerly a Major in the Indian Medical Service, Bengal Army, aged 53.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races Mahaluxmi, 1st Extra Meeting.
Yacht Club Races.
Old Bombay Exhibition.
Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attractions,—"The King's Procession." Four shows nightly, 5-30 to 6-45, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m. Exhibition Cinematograph, continuous performance.
Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim : "The wheels of time have no reverse motion."—Dr. A. McLaren.

FIRE IN A STABLE.—A fire occurred on Thursday night in a cattle stable at Fergusson Road. As the stable was built of combustible matter, it was immediately destroyed and six animals were burnt to death. The estimated loss is Rs. 350.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of November was 693 of whom 576 were males and 117 females.

FAMINE RELIEF.—Seth Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy has offered, free of charge, two plots of grazing land one near Mulan station (near Thana) measuring over 1,000 acres, and the other at Bassein. These plots may be utilised by the Central Famine Relief Fund of Bombay or any other cattle protecting society of that city.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—At the G. T. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. E. T. Lambert held an inquest touching the death of Bhica Dewji, a Hindu labourer. The deceased, who was employed in the carriage department of the G. I. P. Railway, was attempting to cross the railway lines at Victoria Terminus Station when he was cut over by a passing engine. On his being dragged out, it was discovered that one of his legs was cut off. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p.m., to-day :—

March of the Peers...Iolanthe ...Sullivan
Overture ...Masaniello ...Auber
A Pfeif-Lied...Come my love and dance with me...Strauss
b Serenade ...Andalouse...Eilenberg
Selection ...The Girl in the Train...Leo Fall
Valse...Morgenblatter...Strauss
A Egyptian Serenade...Amina ...Lincke
B Romance ...Hobomoko ...Reeves
Selection ...The Dollar Princess...Leo Fall

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. C. Walton and Officers, the Band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, commencing at 5-45 p.m., to-day:—

March...King Cotton...Souza
Overture ...Light Cavalry ...Suppe
Selection ...The Pirates of Penzance...Sullivan
Valse ...Visions of Salome ...Joyce
Intro. to the 3rd Act ...Lohengrin ...Wagner
Spanish Serenade ...La Paloma ...Hartman
Selection ...Pelissiana (Poplar Song)...Pelissier
Cake Walk ...Gaiety ...Hume

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. A. Lempriere, D. S. O., the Band of the 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. C. Cornfield, L. R. A. M., Bandmaster, at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day, between 6 and 8 p.m. :—

Fast March...Tannhauser ...Wagner
Valse ...The Beautiful Blue Danube ...Strauss
Suite ...Peer Gynt...Greig
A Moining b Solveig's Song c Anitra's Dance d Dance of imps
Tub uphone Sow...Galop...Ord. Hume
Selection ...The Chocolate Soldier...Strauss
Overture ...Poet and Peasant...Suppe
Grand Selection ...Cavalleria Rusticana ...Mascagne
Skipping Rope Dance...In the Shadows ...Fink
Fantasia...In Coonland...Bidgood
...The Guards Patrol ...D Williams Georges

THE SKATING RINK.

A Cinderella Dance will take place at the Skating Rink to-night. Skating and dancing will be held simultaneously from 9-30 to midnight and the dual forms of diversion should draw a full house.

THE parliamentary correspondent of the *Times* says the present intention of the Government is understood to be that Parliament should meet next year in the first week of February; that the Welsh Disestablishment Bill should, after a second reading, be sent to a Standing Committee; and that there should be a "time-table" closure resolution for the Committee and Report stages of the Irish Home Rule Bill.

SPORTING [redacted]

INTERNATIONAL CRIC[redacted]

Victoria vs. M. C. C.

The match between the M. C. C. team and Victoria at Melbourne, resulted in a win for the Englishmen by 49 runs.

The scores were :—

M. C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Hobbs, c Laver, b Matthews	21	c Matthews, b Armstrong	88
Kinneir, c Kyle, b Macrow	32	l-b-w, b Laver	12
Rhodes, l-b-w, b Laver	28	l-b-w, b Armstrong	66
Mead, c Carkeek, b Kyle	34	b Laver	22
Hearne, b Matthews	6	c and b Laver	0
F R Foster, c Armstrong, b Laver	101	b Armstrong	0
J W H T Douglas, not out	33	not out	5
Smith, c Smith, b Laver	22	b Kyle	1
Woolley, c and b Matthews.	5	b Macrow	15
Iremonger, run out	14	b Macrow	0
Hitch, run out	15	b Armstrong	13
Byes, etc	7	Byes, etc	12
Total	318	Total	234

In the first innings Mr. Macrow took 1 wicket for 51 runs ; Mr. Kyle 1 for 59 ; Mr. Brown none for 17 ; Mr. Armstrong none for 31 ; Mr. Matthews 3 for 65 ; and Mr. Laver 3 for 88.

In the second innings Mr. Laver took 3 wickets for 23 runs; Mr. Armstrong 4 for 56; Mr. Macrow 2 for 30, Mr. Kyle 1 for 69; Mr. Matthews none for 25; and Mr. Brown none for 19.

VICTORIA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J A Setz, b Foster	14	b Douglas	3
B Kortlang, b Hitch	74	run out	7
V Ransford, b Hearne	34	c Foster, b Iremonger	34
D Smith, b Douglas	68	run out	84
J H Kyle, not out	7	run out	6
F Laver, c Hitch, b Douglas	14	b Douglas	11
W W Armstrong, c Smith b Douglas	0	b Iremonger	9
T J Matthews, b Hitch	9	b Douglas	24
N Brown, c Smith, b Douglas	21	b Foster	26
W Carkeek, b Hitch	0	l-b-w, b Douglas	10
R Macrow, c Rhodes, b Hitch	2	not out	4
Byes, etc	31	Byes, etc	11
Total	274	Total	229

In the first innings Mr. Foster took 1 wicket for 65 runs; Mr. Douglas 4 for 41; Hitch 4 for 54; Hearne 1 for 59; Woolley none for 15; and Iremonger none for 29.

In the second innings Mr. Douglas took 4 wickets for 87 runs; Mr. Foster 1 for 55 ; Iremonger 2 for 4 ; Hitch none for 33; and Hearne none for 51.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

"A" CLASS RACE—Sailed at 2-45 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by
Turquoise	23 20	Messrs I W Stokes & J F Preston
Melody	21 0	The Officers, B A
Eileen IV	Scr	Mr J F Watson & Major Muter
Mahshuka	15 10	Lieut Fitzgerald R N
Miux	56 0	Major Dickinson, I. M. S.

Course :—From a Mark Boat off Malabar Point—A Mark Boat at Varsova Creek.—= 14 miles.

"B" CLASS RACE—Sailed at 2-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by.
Trixie	46 40	Major Dobbs & Capt McIvor
Antelope	49 0	Officers Warwick Regt
Lylie	42 0	Messrs D Fraser and R E Fischer
Pepita	3 0	Lieut J White R N
Maya	Scr	V T Janson Esq

Course : From a Mark Boat off Malabar Point—A Mark Boat at Varsova Creek.— = 14 miles. Wind strength.

"C" CLASS RACE—Sailed at 3-10 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by.
Fenella	1 25	Dr B K Goldsmith
Maud	2 6	Officers R E
Mavourneen	Scr	Newman Taylor Esq
Millie	5 38	Messrs Chapman and Tweddle
Clutha	1 25	Capt J J Welch
Lapwing	4 14	C N Moberly Esq
Curlew	3 32	Messrs A S Orr and H R Pilcher
Swallow	3 32	E Y Watson Esq
Cricket	11 8	T S Gregson Esq

Course : Cee Vessel—S Karanja Buoy to port—N Karanja Buoy to port—Cee Vessel— = 8·45 miles. Wind strength.

SHIP'S BOATS RACE—Sailed at 3 p. m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by.
Pinnace	2 38	H M S Natal
Launch	Scr.	H M S Natal
Whaler	26 24	H M S Natal
Launch	Scr.	H M S Defence
Pinnace	2 38	H M S Defence
Cutter	10 34	H M S Defence
Cutter	10 34	H M S Defence
Cutter	11 53	H M S Defence
Cutter	11 53	H M S Defence
Gig	11 53	H M S Defence
Gig	11 53	H M S Defence
Whaler	26 24	H M S Defence
Pinnace	2 38	H M S Argyll
Cutter	10 34	H M S Argyll
Cutter	11 53	H M S Argyll
Whaler	26 24	H M S Argyll

Course :— = 5·23 miles. Wind strength.

BOMBAY RACES

1st Extra Meeting,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9.

The following is the time and order of running of to-day's races at Mahaluxmi :—

	p. m.
1st Race—The Auction Plate	3-10
2nd Race—The Arab Pony Trial Plate	3-40
3rd Race—The December Plate	4-10
4th Race—The Arab Plate	4-40
5th Race—The Little Arab Plate	5-10
6th Race—The Novice Plate	5-40

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES :—

	Standard Time. p. m.
Colaba	2-24
Church Gate	2-29
Arrives at Mahaluxmi	2-39

A PROVISIONAL agreement has been reached by Lord Haldane with the London Institution in Finsbury Circus for the provision of a centre for the teaching of Oriental languages in London.

MR. A. CHAUDHURI, Barrister, Calcutta, will preside at the coming Bharat Shuddhi Conference to be held in Christmas week in the Congress Pandal, Calcutta.

MR. JOHNS, Chief Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, who has been placed on special duty to ascertain the possibility of a railway from Karachi towards the Persian Gulf will arrive at Karachi directly after the Durbar.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health and liver drops.—MADON SONS & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

[redacted] "Salsette," Dec. 8.

[redacted]. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," Com-
[redacted], Lewellin, R. N. R., arrived in Bom-
[redacted] yesterday, with the English mails of
[redacted] November, brought the following passen-
[redacted]

[redacted]. Dr E Mrs child and nurse	Browne, Mr M
	Murrell, Mr F
Sheepshanks, Mr R	Pratt, Mr H E H
Ross, Mrs	Forty, Mr J W
Inglis, Miss	Gregory, Mr C A
Manisty, Miss	Carter, Miss P
Macleod, Capt K	Warburton, Mr P
Mc Curdie, Mr W S	Blandy, Mr R D
Robinson, Mr A E and Mrs	Silver Saiaff, P M G P
Obbard, Mrs R and Miss	Apps, Mr E A
Wise, Mrs	Mudeon, Mr L B
Ross, Mrs and nurse	Tottenham, Mr C J
Ashton, Mr S E Mrs	

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Marrcoll, Maj L H	Fox, Mr H G and Mrs
Streatfield, Mr G H and Mrs	Thomson, Mr H Y
	Jameron, Mr A
Gough, Mr O	Tory, Mr F B S
Peacock, Mr C F	Moulton, Miss
Tarlton, Mr E S	Patemam, Mr R
Hinsen, Mr P	Jrevor, Hon A Hill
Jones, Mr J T	Thukral, Mr K P
Hore, Col W	Sparkes, Mr H W
Paterson, Mr H C	Ashby, Mr Mrs and Miss
Hodgson, Mr R C	Spottiswoode, Miss F
Waterfield, Mrs E H	Paterson, Col S
Hodson, Mr H M	Griffiths, Mr J
Peacock, Mrs C F	Cook, Mr R
de Billy, Mr	Naylor, Mr E T
Valet,	Whalley, Mr W
Mc Kerrow, Mr R C	Seymour, Capt R H

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Brittain, Mr S S	Doweling, Mr W K
Reid, Mr M	

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.—Coen, Mrs

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Mayne, Capt E Mrs and infant-child and nurse	Wild, Mr J

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Trydell, Lt Col B	Colston, Mr C
Singh, Mr N	Money, Capt C A G and Mrs
Kleinjang, Mr W	

Per s. s. "City of Anthen.s"—December 10.

The Ellerman Line s. s. "City of Athens" is due to arrive here on the night of the 10th instant with the following passengers who will be landed at "C" shed Princes Docks on the morning of the 11th instant :—

Anthony, Mr G T	Jones, Miss E
Anthony, Mrs.	Ethel, Dr Leybourne
Balston, Mrs G R, child and infant	Longley, Miss
	Marriott, Mr R G
Balston, Miss F C	Martin, Miss
Bill, Rev S A	Agnes, Dr McMichael
Bill, Mrs	McNeill, Rev J H
Cartland, Mrs	McNeill, Mrs
Chilson, Miss E M	Mills, Miss H
Clifford, Mr F M	Nevinson, Mrs St inft and Nurse
Conner, Miss O B	Nicholls, Dr H
Goulton, Mr L C Constable	Nicholls, Mrs
Down, Mrs	Pool, Mrs L S
May, Dr L Dutton	Randall, Miss S E
Mary, Miss E Ekey	Rocue Mr R [illegible]
Finch, Miss	Rose, Miss G
Fraser, Miss	Rose, Miss M
Gauney, Mrs F M inft and Nurse	Ross, Mrs C J
	Rowden, Mrs R P
Gimson, Miss E	Stevenson, Miss G R
Goodall, Miss A	Sykes, Miss A F
Gurney, Mr W E	Thurlow, Mr B W
Hansard, Mr F A	Thurlow. Mrs and Inft
Hansard, Mrs	Thurlow's Mrs Maid
Hawkins, Miss G	Toy, Miss
Henry, Mr F G	Atherton, Miss West
Holmested, Miss M	Whiting, Miss E
Hornbrook, Mr F	Williams, Mrs F and Infant
Hudson, Major J H	
Loal, Dr E Huffman	Williams, Master J
Jackson, Mrs and Child	Wood Miss E
Johnstone Mrs M	

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Cary, Mrs	Harper's Mrs Nurse
Cary, Miss	Marrs, Mrs F W and inft
Coe, Miss M	Mayer, Mrs M
Harper, Mrs D S and 2 infts.	Stevenson, Mr J B

NAPLES TO BOMBAY.

Grant, Mr R	Robinson, Dr J F

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Arathoon, Mr A M	Arthoon, Mrs

PORT SAID TO KARACHI.

Vidalis, Mr M	Vidalis, Mr S

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tene riffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th December, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	8	2	20 p. m.	...	30
Suez	8	2	p. m.	...	51

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, and Cunduacan will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Telegrams for all places in interior of China, excepting stations on the coast, booked by routes other than Bhamo, can be accepted at sender's risk. (25-10-11.)

Bhamo route to China is entirely closed to traffic for present (1-11-11).

Until further notice telegrams (code) for Turkey cannot be admitted (13-10-11).

Italian administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in cipher or code language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code one at the Telegraph Office at Rome and the other at the Tripoli Telegraph Office (20-10-11).

It is further notified that the maximum number of words which can be sent in code or cipher Telegrams is fixed at twenty-five (24-10-11.)

Ramhormuz Line Interrupted to Ahwaz since 7 a.m. (31-10-11.)

Bushire reports messages for Ahwaz and Mohammerah should not be marked "by post over interrupted section." There is no postal service over interrupted section and line is not likely to be restored until next April or May. Therefore all messages for those stations should only be accepted "Post Bushire." Mail for Mohammerah and Ahwaz leaves Bushire every Wednesday morning and post messages for those places should reach here not later than 6 p.m. Standard time on Tuesday (4-12-11.)

Teheran reports meshed line interrupted since 27th (28-11-11).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (7-12-11).

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DEC. 8.

The rainfall in Persia has increased and the unsettled weather there is becoming generally intensified. Snow has fallen in Kashmir and to the north of Simla. Conditions are still disturbed in Rajputana and the west of Central India. There is a local centre of disturbance. Rainfall has continued in the South Peninsula.

Forecast shows a decrease of rainfall in the South of the Peninsula and a further, light snowfall in Kashmir, possibly a few light showers in the west of Central India and the neighbouring districts to the North.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 7TH DECEMBER.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Late rains expected to improve wheat crop.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects generally good. Kharif harvest in progress.

Dhulia.—Fine weather has set in.

Broach.—Seasonable. Mornings cold. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening and crop accounts continue favourable. Cotton picking partially begun and arriving in small quantities.

Viramgam.—No further rain expected. Mornings cold and dewy.

Wadhwan.—Unusually cool. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening and want fine weather.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop accounts unfavourable owing to scanty rain and crop estimate two annas.

Bhavnagar.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Bellary.—Cotton plants in flower and want more rain.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8th OF DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 8th December, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the east Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess at Delhi. Day temperature is generally in slight defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Jhansi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal at Agra and continues in defect at other stations.

Sind and Rajputatna.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in Sind and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. The moisture in the air is in defect in Sind and north Rajputana. Night temperature is in excess at Jaipur and normal or in defect at other stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Minimum temperature is in excess in West Central India and at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture, temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in slight defect at Bombay. Minimum temperature is in excess over the whole division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is approximately equal to the average. Night temperature is 7° to 11° F. in excess.

General Remarks.—There has been a decrease in the area of rainfall in the south of the Peninsula; rainfall has been fairly general on the north Madras Coast and local in Mysore and south Malabar. Light to moderate cloud has appeared over east Rajputana and West Central India and weather appears to be slightly disturbed in these areas. Bushire records 0·25" of rain and conditions are unsettled in south Persia also.

Some scattered showers may occur in the Peninsula and possibly in east Rajputana, West Central India and the extreme north.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 8th December, was 29·945 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 7 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 9th December.

1109. Parade—Regimental Orders No. 1103 and 1104 of yesterday's date are hereby cancelled. The battalion will not parade on Monday the 11th and Tuesday the 12th instant.

Wednesday the 13th instant—Commanding Officer's parade, Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, with caps.

1110. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class-firing as follows :—(For all Class-firing members will take their sidearms to the Range).

Monday, the 11th inst. "G" Coy.
Tuesday, the 12th inst. "A" Coy. Practice.
Wednesday, the 13th inst. "G" Coy.
Thursday, the 14th inst. "D" Coy.
Friday, the 15th inst. "F" Coy.
Saturday, the 16th inst. "C" Coy. (Practice).
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

1111. Officers Commanding Co. will please cause to be sent to Head-Quarters as early as possible their Company Roll Books showing parades attended.

1112.—A Proficiency Class will be started early, those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant at once.

1113 Promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "I" Coy. with effect from this date :—

No 6605 Cadet C Michael, to be Lance Corporal.
No 6894 Cadet A Lisboa, to be Lance Corporal.

1114 Command—Captain The Hon. A Hill Trevor having returned from leave resumes command of "F" Coy. from this date.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Rifle Club matches 25 to 28 will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 10th and Saturday the 30th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m. I V R A matches 5 and 6 will be open on these days.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 9th December.

I. The Range at Santa Cruz will be available this week end Train leaves Church Gate Station Saturday afternoon 3, 5. p. m. Sunday Morning 6. 36. & 7. 5 a. m.

II. Riding School will be held daily for Recruits and members of Remounts at 7. 15 a.m. Dress.—Mufti.

III. The Squadron will parade as strong as possible on Tuesday morning next the 12th Instant to take part in the proclamation parade with the Troops in the Garrison. Time and Rendezvous will be notified later.

Dress.—Review Order, White, Gloves will be worn.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., B. L. H.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Bombay Churches.

2nd Sunday in Advent,—10th December.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy : Rev. W. A. Sawtell ; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m. Matins ; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral.—Smart in F. Hymns 47. 554—Card IV—537, 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Stanford in B. flat. Hymns 52, 51, 203. Collections for Cathedral High Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy : Rev. W. J. M. Kennelly Senior Chaplain, and Rev. J. B. Glass.—7 a.m., Holy Communion ; 8 a.m., Matins and Litany ; 8-45 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral) ; 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy : Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a. m. and 8 a.m. Holy Eucharist (Choral); 9-30 a.m., Parade Service ; 5-30 p. m. Sunday School ; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Special State Service of the Coronation Durbar at the Parade Service. Week days.—Thursday 7-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist ; daily 8-30 a.m. Matins; daily 5 p.m. Evensong.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy : Rev. Canon Heywood ; Rev. J. H. Robinson ; Rev. T. W. Sharply—8 a. m. Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion ; 6-30 p. m., Evening Prayer and Semon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St. Paul, Kamatipura, Foras Road:—Clergy. Rev. J. W. Kemble.—7-30 a. m., Matins (Urdu) ; 8 a. m. Holy Communion (Urdu) ; 9-30 a.m. Holy Communion, English and Tamil alternately ; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Urdu). Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

All Saints, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m., Matins ; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion ; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy Rev J. Andrew Smith 8 a. m. Holy Communion 8-45 a. m., Matins ; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon Preacher ; Rev. J. Andrew-Smith.

S. Nicholas Church.—10 a. m., Holy Communion; 7 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy ; Vacant—8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to S. Peter).—Clergy Rev. Father Moore; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a.m. (English); 7-30 a.m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujrathi) 4 p.m (Canarese); 6-30 p.m. (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matin alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

American Mission Church (Congregational). New Nagpada Road, Byculla—4-30 p.m., Marathi Services (Rev. J. Malela); 6 p.m., English Service (Rev. W. Hazen).

S. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy : Rev. Fathers Biscoe Langmore, Onard and Nicholson.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany ; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist ; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. Father Jovey. Alms for the Poor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar : Rev. Dr. B. De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses ; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m.; 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

GARRISON CHURCH.

ST. JOSEPH'S.

Colaba—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M. A. Oxon:—Sunday, 9 a.m. Mass and Sermon ; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction. Week-days, Mass at 7 a.m

S. Ann's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar : Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m.; 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon. Vicar : Rev. M. X. Co...es.—6-30 and 8-30 a.m. and 5 30 p.m., Sunday Services.—Week days 6-30 and 8-30 a.m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: L. C. Pera. House of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m. Benediction, 6 p.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy : Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6 a.m., Mass ; 8 a.m., High Mass, 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar : Rev Thomas Henrigues. 6-45 and 8 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar : Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Borrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill. Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours. New Sonapur—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m. with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street. Fort.—Chaplain: Rev. J. Cameron. 9-30 a.m., Morning Service ; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Psalm 108, Hymns 35, 438, 237. Rev. A. Giles.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Minister : Rev. A. S. Crichton. 11 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church ; 5 p.m. Sunday School ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Rev. A. S. Crichton. Psalm 145 Hymns, 128, 538, 10.

Amroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U. F. C. of Scotland,) Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office.—Minister : The Rev. M. B. Nikambe.—Morning Service (English) 8-30 a.m. Preacher Rev. Dr. Machichan, D.D., L.L. P. ; Evening Service (Marathi) ; 4-30 p.m. Preacher : Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor : Rev. C. B. Hill 8-15 a.m., Sunday School ; 9-30 a.m., Morning Service 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, 8-30 p. m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m. Preacher : Rev. A. Y. Wright ; 6-30 p. m., Preacher : Rev. J. F. Edwards. 5 p.m. Sunday school ; 9 to 10 p.m. Social Hour. Institute open every evening in the week,

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Preacher : Rev. J. F. Edwards ; 6-30 p. m., Preacher ; Rev. A. Y. Wright ; 5 p. m. Sunday School.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor : Rev. Fawcett Shaw, 11 a.m., Morning Service ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.—Wednesdy, 6-30 p.m. Prayer Meeting. Minister : Rev. Fawcett Shaw.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office, Middle Colaba)—Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell. Morning Parade Service, 9 a.m. (Rev. H. E Barrell) ; Evening Service 6-30 p.m. (Rev. H. E. Barrel.) Sunday School, 5 to 6 p.m.

THERE is a strong feeling in favour of the creation of a university for Brighton.

THE Secretary of State for India in Council has appointed Mr. R. C. Burton to be an assistant superintendent in the Geological Survey of India, to fill the vacancy notified in August last.

RID OF HORRIBLE ITCHING PAIN

Sores on Arms, Legs and Toes. Could Not Sleep at Night for the Pain. Gave It Up as Incurable.

Used Cuticura Treatment and Has Never Seen Any Sores Since.



"Sores first commenced on my arms about January, 1908, and I thought they would go away as they came, but they still got worse. The next part they affected was my legs and toes, and I could not sleep at night for the pain, especially when I got warm. About July, I saw a chemist whom I was well acquainted with, and he gave me some pills and ointment, and also a powder. After about a month the spots still remained, and were as bad as ever, so I went to the —— Hospital, and they also gave me some ointment to use. After using four boxes of this, I gave it up as incurable.

"One night I saw what the Cuticura Remedies had done for someone. After using a little Cuticura Ointment, I felt the itching to be less painful. I then obtained a box of Cuticura Ointment and a tablet of Cuticura Soap, and after using one box, I felt a great deal better. I had altogether three boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and have used the Cuticura Soap regularly since then. Altogether I was a month using the Cuticura treatment, and have great pleasure in saying I have never seen a sight of any of the sores since. I do not know what the spots were but I thought they were eczema. I am overflowing with joy to think I have gotten rid of such a horrible, itching pain." (Signed) Peter Barrow, 38, Ivydale Road, Mossley Hill, Liverpool, England, Nov. 5, 1909.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney: India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta: So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.: U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Boston. Post-free, Cuticura Book on the skin.

CONSTIPATION.

IT LEADS TO MANY DANGEROUS DISEASES.

Constipation is a serious complaint, because it leads to many dangerous diseases. The waste in the bowels ferments and turns poisonous, making the blood impure, and the impure blood carries disease throughout the system. You feel tired and drowsy, heavy and faint. Pimples and blotches break out on the skin. You grow feeble and pale, and your eyes are dull and lustreless.

After meals—no matter how little you eat—there is an uncomfortable feeling of fulness, and at last you turn against any kind of food.

The breath is offensive, the tongue furred, and there is a bad taste in the mouth. Now and then you have bilious attacks and violent headache.

If the bowels do not move easily and regularly at least once a day, take a thorough course of Doan's Dinner Pills until the regularity of the bowels is restored, for the longer you are costive the greater is your danger of the dread diseases which often develop suddenly from neglected constipation.

Doan's Dinner Pills gently restore an easy and natural motion to the bowels ; they cleanse and tone the sugglish liver, and leave the digestive system clean and active. This medicine is guaranteed purely vegetable, and it does not gripe or bind.

As. 4, 8, and 12 per bottle ; all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE TRIALS OF ECZEMA.

The torment of eczema is only too well known to the unfortunate sufferer. As soon as he gets warm in bed the skin begins to itch intolerably, and he can scarcely resist tearing open the skin of the affected parts.

Eczema on the hands and face is not only disfiguring and irritating, but it may spread rapidly.

Doan's Ointment is the best salve known. It is cooling and soothing, and the first application gives relief. As the ointment is continued with, the itching subsides and the skin gradually heals up. One tin of Doan's Ointment is nearly always sufficient to effect a lasting cure. The ointment has no equal for eczema, piles, pimples, shingles, scurvy, or any itching skin complaint.

Rs. 2 per tin ; all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

In the Still Hours of the Night.

Vainly you try to compose yourself for sleep, but your troublesome nerves do not allow you. You toss from side to side—get hot and then cold—and cannot find a comfortable spot. Oh, for something to stop that persistent wakefulness, to ease the unrest, to soothe the aching head ! With

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

at hand, even after a single cup you will find a peaceful feeling stealing over you ; your restlessness subsides, your brain seems to relax, your eyelids close, and sleep, "Nature's sweet restorer," answers your call.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK is without a rival as a Nerve Tonic and Builder-up, and no home or travelling chest should be without it. There are treacherous climates which find out the weak spots and lay a grip upon them. Fight the variability of climate with its own weapon. You will find HORLICK'S MALTED MILK an excellent shield. With it at hand, approaching lassitude and indigestion are combated before they have had time to lay siege to the constitution.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK is sold by all Chemists and Stores, and packed in 3 sizes.

The highest Medical Authorities have pronounced it the greatest body-builder the world has ever known.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

THE "FULLER" ELECTRIC GEYSER gives an instantaneous supply of HOT WATER for Baths, Lavatories, &c.

MOTOR MAGNETOS "FULLER"

MOTOR ACCESSORIES "FULLER"

Accumulators, Batteries, Coils, Dry Cells, &c.

FULLER" Charging Set. Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable.

You connect the Accumulator at night.



It is fully charged in the morning

Insist on "FULLER," the British make.

Sole Agent, India :—D. R. DADY,
Church Gate St., and 5, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

BY APPOINTMENT To H.M. THE KING.

A commendable feature about Lemco is its marvellous "keeping properties." Even in the tropics opened jars keep absolutely fresh and pure. This phenomenon is not due to preservatives, but to beef purity and perfect concentration. Food reliability reaches its topmost point in Lemco. Replace the cork to keep out dust.

The original and only genuine Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

Lemco

LEMCO, Thames House, London, E.C.

REFORMS AT THE 'ZOO.'

A New Era at the Reptile. House.

The tide of reform at the Zoological Gardens, say L. G. M. in the "Daily Mail" has now reached the reptile house—perhaps the most fascinating section in that world of wonders. Following up the process of devolution which relieved the hard worked office of the superintendent by the appointment of a curator of birds, a new curatorship of reptiles has just been created, and Mr. Edward Boulenger has been chosen to fill it. Already the changes in the reptile house are great. The first point which strikes a visitor is that the snakes are no longer enshrouded in that dim devotional obscurity which clad them with the terrors of the half-seen. A few changes in the roof and a reconstruction of the tops of the cages have let in a flood of daylight, and, for the first time, the reptiles can be properly seen. This improvement is most noticeable in the two large glass-fronted tanks, one of which was occupied by the late lamented Snapper turtle. This repulsive-looking creature could be faintly seen only when he got close to the glass. He was of a sedentary nature, and sometimes did not move a muscle for days together. He was one of the late keeper's indirect trials, for children (and sometimes "grown-ups") came up in a fairly constant stream to report that "the Snapper must be dead; he won't move." The keeper got very tired of explaining that it was not death but laziness.

Later I have seen a royal prince at this same tank peering into blank nothingness in the hope of glimpsing a new "lung-fish" which had been placed there. Though the keeper tried hard to drive the fish near the glass with a rod, royalty never had a sight of the newcomer. To-day this tank is perfectly lit, and the family of giant salamanders now in possession can be watched with comfort. Another welcome innovation is the boxing-in of the hot-water pipes, the warmth from which is now concentrated on the cages instead of being wasted on perspiring and unappreciative visitors.

HIDEOUS CAGES.

The next surprise is provided by the cages themselves. The bare, cell-like appearance (which must have impressed a sensitive serpent with the idea that he was serving a life sentence for his ancestor's offence of being accessory before the fact in the first indictment for fruit-stealing) is vanishing. Walls of imitation rock-work are replacing the plain bare paint in the case of reptile visitors from rocky districts, while a tasteful combination of sand and cacti give the desert snake a "home-from home" feel ng which must be most gratifying. Even the bull-frogs and barking toads are provided with compact but comfortable artificial marshes of water-saturated earth, turf, and reeds.

In the case of the snakes especially the artificial rock-work is most useful at the time when the annual skin-shedding is due, for the rough cement gives them a useful purchase in getting rid of their old coats. A snake may have considerable trouble in getting rid of his out-grown skin, and soft-hearted keepers have to help him out of it as if he were a football player with a tight-fitting jersey. Perhaps the most notable change of all is that now, for the first time, the snakes are fed in public. Many visitors in the past have envied the fortunate ones who were able to obtain admission to the Gardens on Sunday, which was formerly the snake's feeding day, on account of this one wonderful sight.

Each Friday afternoon their food is placed in the cages—dead-mice, pigeons, ducks, goats, etc—the dinner graded according to the size of the diner. Opinions may vary as to whether the sight of a feeding snake is pleasant, but none will question that it is wonderful. Ethically and æsthetically I fail to see any difference between the spectacle of a sea-lion gulping down a herring and a python eating a duck; the reptile is perhaps the more perfect gentleman, for he does not bolt his food so rapidly. The marvellous way in which the bones of the snake's head are articulated to enable them to allow the passage of food twice the diameter of the eater's skull is a marvel in itself. Each half of both jaws can be opened umbrella-fashion, fitting back into its place when the food has passed.

TUBERCULOUS ANIMALS.

Of late each of the birds and animals destined for the reptile-house larder have been examined for tuberculosis, and about 5 per cent., on the average, condemned and destroyed. Since this precaution has been taken I am assured by Mr. Boulenger that tuberculosis has substantially decreased among his charges. I hesitate to touch on what is still, I believe, a controversial medical matter, but it seems that if tuberculosis is communicable between such widely separated organisations as a snake and a mouse, this fact seems at least possible evidence that the scourge can be passed on from the sheep and the ox to mankind.

The "Zoo's" reptiles are now being handled more frequently than ever before. A close inspection is made daily; for example, if a snake is found to be suffering from a certain fungoid disease which affects the mouth and jaws, he is hauled out and the place is dressed with an antiseptic wash at once. The two operations on the giant python are a fair example. The great reptile is over fifty years old and his bones are becoming brittle. He broke his jaw over a young goat—considerably smaller than some he had managed quite comfortably in his earlier days, and the broken bones were replaced and set in plaster-of Paris. A fortnight ago this dressing was removed to enable him to cast the skin of the head, and the bandage was afterwards renewed, the reunion of the bones being only partly complete. This python, by far the largest in captivity, is twenty-eight feet long. He has grown about five feet in the thirteen years he has lived in the "Zoo," but he has still another seven feet to put on if he is to equal the largest specimen ever shot and scientifically measured.

DISAPPOINTING ALLIGATORS.

Another class of inmates which are disappointing in their growth are the alligators and crocodiles. The biggest of all was "Disk," the aligator who died last year. She was nine feet long and not much more than half the size of a full-grown specimen. (By the way, "Disk" obtained her misleading nickname under a misapprehension, which was not removed until she had laid a creditable batch of eggs.) If the "Zoo's" crocodiles and alligators run small, it is not for want of feeding, but a change is in contemplation which may have the effect of stimulating their growth. It is hoped that in the not very distant future an open-air pond may be available for these saurians for their summer headquarters. The open-air treatment has had markedly encouraging effects upon the lions, tigers, baboons, etc., and it may encourage the alligators to attain a more imposing size. In the winter they would have to go back to their warmed tanks inside the reptile house, for alligators, like the snakes, are liable to pneumonia.

A charming novelty has been inaugurated in the adjoining tortoise house. The once bare walls have been covered with a lining of rough bark. "Pockets" for ferns have been inserted here and there, and over the whole of this "wall garden" roam some two hundred wall lizards, which have been turned loose as an interesting experiment. Their happy hunting grounds are for the most part out of the reach of the boy visitor, for the turtle tanks form an effective barrier, but the lizards are quite at liberty to roam where they please and the authorities are quite awake to the possibility that a small percentage may fall victims of the pot-hunting small boy.

MR. HARDY TO-DAY.

Novelist at Seventy-one.

More than once says Mr. H. Hamilton Fyfe in the "Daily mail," when I have been listening to Thomas Hardy's talk, there have flashed into my mind those lines of Matthew Arnold in which he set "this strange disease of modern life" in contrast with the scholar-gipsy's days, "when life ran gaily as the sparkling Thames." Our wisest, the poet lamented, are those who have most suffered; and he described how such a one would.

"take dejectedly
His seat upon the intellectual throne,
And all his store of sad experience he
Lays bare of wretched days."

There is often in Mr. Hardy's talk exactly such a strain as those lines suggest. He once admitted to a friend of mine that he thought with Sophocles that not to have been born were best. All his life he has been longing to see a ghost, and so be convinced of the existence of a spiritual world, because "the material world is so uninteresting." Human life seems to him to be "bounded and circumscribed"; he would heartily welcome the assurance of a fuller, wider life beyond the confines of the flesh.

MR. HARDY'S OUTLOOK UPON LIFE.

There is a chapter heading in "The Return of the Native" which reads: "Humanity appears upon the scene hand-in-hand with Trouble." That gives in a sentence, brief, illuminating, Mr. Hardy's outlook upon life. Very few of our great writers have had so keen a vision of a tragic irony in the dealings of fate with men. None has ever combined that vision with a spirit so uncomplaining, so patient, so detached. As in his books, so in his conversation. A rather famous man of letters from America once visited him with an introduction. Mr. Hardy talked a good deal, and listened attentively to all that he was told about literature in the United States. But afterwards, whenever that rather famous man of letters was asked what he thought of Mr. Hardy, he used to reply, in one word, "Stony!" That has been the effect produced upon many admirers. First of all the ate disappointed by his appearance. I recollect his coming to my father's house when I was a very small boy—he and Mrs. Hardy. "A little grey man," so I always used to think of him. He bears no signs upon him of being separate from the common run. With his pallid complexion, heavy-lidded eyes, waxed moustache-ends, figure below the medium height, careful conventional dress, he might be—well, he might be almost anything but what he is. I used to see him fairly often in the drawing-room of a friend who mingled the smart set with the literary. I have a memory of him sitting on the edge of a chair holding on his knee a silk hat which the elegant women sweeping by him brushed the wrong way every time. They had no notions of his greatness. It was one of them who said loudly to him at a dinner party, "People are complaining that you had Tess hanged. I complain because you did not have all your characters hanged. They all deserved it." He did not contest her silly judgment. He quietly bowed and went on with his dinner. As a rule par great creative artists have been full of exuberant vitality—Scott for example, and Dickens. Even Meredith suggested butt ed sunshine, with now and then flashes of lightning, which had got into the bottle by mistake. Mr. Hardy, on the other hand, is apt to remind one of a level stretch of heathland on a grey day, towards evening. Yet, if you have patience to wait for the right moment there comes a faint, warmer glow in the sky. The grey is shot with yellow and a smoky red. You no longer feel depressed. You know the sun is behind the cloudbanks. To drop metaphor, you recognise that there is a great character, a great intellect, behind the stony, expressionless facade.

AN ARCHITECT OF STYLE.

One falls naturally into an architectural metaphor when writing of Mr. Hardy. His early training has never been effaced. He is an architect still in his sense of proportion, in his method of building up his effects. You feel his work has solid foundations. You can tell that it is always conscientious, never hasty or uneven, never flashy or frivolous. He took it, and he takes it still, seriously. He understands, though without any exhibition of pride in it, that he is one of the famous line of English writers.

So far as an imaginative writer can be, he is at the same time a philosopher. He offers us, that is to say, not in so many words, but by implication, a definite view of life. He is the first English novelist who has ever done this, though he has something in common with Flaubert and the Russian novelists. In England it has been left to the poets to offer clues to the puzzle of the universe, and that is perhaps why Hardy has always been inclined to think of himself as a poet rather than a story-writer. Only last year when an old friend urged him to begin another novel he shook his head. "I have gone back to poetry," he said, and added, with one of his rare, beautiful smiles, "my first love." Yet the odd thing is that his novels, or such of them as "Far from the Madding Crowd." "The Return of the Native," and "Tess," are more poetical than his poems. The latter have the form, but in the novels there is the real stuff of poetry.

And what is the message that Thomas Hardy's view of life has for us? It is that Humanity always appears on the scene hand-in-hand with Trouble? It is that we should get all the quiet enjoyment we can out of Nature's moods and the oddities of human character, and not look for anything beyond them. He does not believe in the supernatural. But he almost sees a huge, shadowy figure of Fate (the same figure, in a different guise, that looms through the drama of the Greeks), towering above the pigmy Man and smiling with calm irony at his struggles, his aspirations, his mistakes.

A HAPPY OLD AGE.

It is not at first a comforting message. Rather does it have a chilling effect. But walk in a north-easter, and you find yourself quite soon glowing from its buffets. Hardy's philosophy, too, is bracing, although it is never likely to be popular, any more than the generality of people are ever likely to delight in north-east winds. Fortunately, he does not mind whether it is popular or not. His temper, like that of all the world's finest minds, is aristocratic. He never wrote for the mass. He has never been tempted to seek either the dust of notoriety or the ashes of wealth. He lives mostly in his little house (built after his own design) near Dorchester. His needs are few, his life simple and happy.

Yes, for all his philosophy, he is happy. He has his work. He receives constant proofs of the respect, aye, and the affection, in which he is held by all "who love the highest when they see it." He enjoys a talk with an old friend, or with a new one if the latter be a man after his heart. Then his shyness melts like rime on the grass before a warm November sun. He recalls old Wessex customs. He imitates the Christmas Mummers in their play. He hits off a character or an episode in a few arresting phrases which bring it literally before your eyes. He has visions of a future when the world's sense of humour will develop and stop war.

The Venezuelan Consulate states in London on the authority of advices received from Caracas, that General Castro, the ex-president of Venezuela, was defeated on the 18th November in a battle against the Government troops at San Cristobal.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough, of the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take Lyncola, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON SONS & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay.

GREEN ANIMALS.

Colour of Vegetable Origin.

Green is the characteristic colour of the vegetable rather than of the animal world. And the universal principle of the green of plants is known as chlorophyll. Among the lower forms of life naturalists have often found it difficult to distinguish between plants and animals, and at one time the possession of this green colouring matter was suggested as a decisive test. Organisms possessing it were to be classed as plants, although its mere absence could not be held to prove they were animals. Then it was found that the green colour of the common fresh-water hydra was due to chlorophyll, and the distinction seemed to break down. Animals might possess the green colouring matter of plants. Since then other green animals have been discovered which owe their colour to the same substance.

But it has now been shown that the green colour of the hydra is of vegetable origin. It is, in fact, the colour of certain one-celled algæ which grow in its tissues. The hydra, in fact, is its own garden in which it grows the little green plants which seem essential to its well-being. This well-known little animal of our ponds and ditches is an interesting example of what biologists call symbiosis, a living together for mutual advantage. By keeping the hydra in a mixture of glycerine and water the little plants can be induced to leave their host, and it becomes colourless. If it is now kept in distilled water it will remain so, as will also any new individuals it may produce by budding. Place it, however, in ordinary pond or ditch water, and it becomes green again. The spores of its favourite vegetable are absorbed, and grown again in its tissues. Host and guest are happy together once more!

A GREEN WORM.

And there is a green worm whose colour has a similar origin. This worm begins life colourless, but within three days of its birth becomes infected with the cells of certain algæ which live in the water. So the worm becomes green through the colour of the little vegetables growing in its tissues. If the worm does not obtain the algæ it dies, probably because it cannot otherwise get rid of its waste nitrogenous products. Tennyson has written of the human body as "a little city of sewers," but our worm seems to be a smaller city without sewers. Hence it needs the green algæ to act as scavengers. As in certain eastern cities vultures and dogs keep the streets free from refuse, so these green algæ feed on the waste material of the worm. Thus the worm keeps its garden supplied with manure, and appropriates the starch produced by its vegetable crop, converting it into sugar.

The caterpillar of the common cabbage butterfly is of a bright green colour like the leaves on which it feeds. Hence it is difficult to see as it eats up our choice vegetables or flowers. In its green colour nature has given it its modicum of "fern-seed" by means of which it walks invisible through life. Yet in spite of the obvious advantages of such a garb it is remarkable how few caterpillars are really green. The majority, in fact, are more or less brightly coloured. But there are a number of animals which do wear the green, and apparently for the same reason as the green caterpillar, to escape observation. Their reason is that of the hunter who of old donned the "Lincoln green" that he might walk the woods unseen. Among the frogs tree is one which has taken to the arboreal life, and it has put on the green livery. So, as it pursues its business or pleasure amid the green foliage, it is not the "observed of all observers" as it would otherwise be. Tree-haunting lizards have done likewise. Yet it is remarkable how few of those tree-lovers, the birds, have mingled any green in their attire. Among our own species we may cite the tom-tit and great-tit as showing a certain amount of possibly protective colouring in respect of their green surroundings. And then there is the green woodpecker. For other countries the parrots may be given as striking examples.

THE SLOTH.

The sloth, most arboreal of mammals, in its mode of life, adopts the "Lincoln green." Creeping along the lower sides of the branches as it does, it thus obtains a certain amount of concealment from its very position. And this is heightened by the "peculiar greenish tint of its outer covering" This colour, very uncommon in mammals, is not due to the colour of the hair, but to the fact that the sloth carries its garden on its back. For on the fluted surfaces of the hairs there grow numerous green algæ, which thus enable the sloth to simulate its surroundings in colour. But the climate of the damp, gloomy, tropical forests of the sloth's native home is necessary for the welfare of the sloth's garden, and the green soon disappears from animals kept in capitivity in this country.

The grasshopper is green like the grass in which it lives, and this, with its wonderful powers of jumping, give it the modicum of "fernseed" required for the preservation of its race. The aphides on the rose-bush are green, and thus tone with their surroundings. But there are others such as we may see on the elder tree, or knapweed, which are almost black and thus easily visible.

In Queensland there is a green ant which makes its nest by drawing together the leaves and flowers of the tree in which it lives. It is said to keep spiders for spinning the necessary thread. The leaf-cutter ants in tropical countries cut out bits of leaf and carry them home to their nests. They are a fierce race, and are said to be imitated by a milder species, which is thus thought to obtain a certain amount of protection. A certain part of the body of the latter is green, and so modified that the ant looks as if it were carrying a bit of green leaf. Wearing the green in this way is believed to be a protection to them. They are mistaken by enemies for the fiercer species, and therefore left severely alone.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Nov. 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col W H Gray, I M S
Mr S H Gaingor, B
Mr J C Evans, B
Mr R J Adams, B
Mr T A Gregory, B
Mr E M Kiernander, B
Mr W F Martin, B
Mr C D D Wilson, B
Mr J A Cumming, M Cov
Mr R Littlebailes, M
Major S Evans, I M S Bo
Mr E E Turner, Bo
Capt H R Alexander, S T C
Capt E R Hayes-Sadler, 5 G R
Major C Rattray, 26 Punj
Capt R C L Sweeny, S T C
Capt L R Vaughan, 7 G R
Capt P Ashfield, Mily Accts Dept
Capt A Gale, A R D
Capt P R L Hampden, Adjc Hyd Vol R
Capt C C Marindin, R G A Staff
Lieut J A W Foottit, 17 Cav
Lieut D I B Lloyd, 5 G R
Lieut E M Smith, 36 Sind Horse

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr E F Berthoud, S Cov 7 days
Mr C C Lomax, B 6 mo M C
Mr L A Unwin, B 3 mo M C
Mr J N List, B 6 weeks 4 days on M C
Capt J P Cameron, I M S 3 mo
Mr J W Glasson, M Cov 9 mo M C
Major W M Guthrie-Smeeth, 2-10 G R 8 mo M C
Lieut Col F Wynch, 41 Dogras, 2 days
Major S M Rice, 64 Prs 6 mo M C
Major E A W Stotherd, 30 Lrs 3 mo
Capt S C Fallows, 30 Lrs 2 mo Mo M C
Capt R G G Croly, I M S 10 days
Capt W S Walker, R A I O D 2 mo M C
Eng, S G Danofield, K I M 2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr L M Priday, B
Mr W S McMillan, B
Mr J N List, B
Capt R G T Gatherer Burma Mily Pol

Colonel Hughes the Canadian Minister of Militia, returned on the 13th November to Ottawa from a trip to the Pacific Coast and announced that he proposed to take steps to organise an Infantry Regiment of the Hindus now resident in British Columbia. Another proposal is to form, under Canadian Officers a Regiment of Galicians, thousands of whom live in the prairie Provinces.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, deliciously perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

GEORGE GRAY

Says:

The World's Record Billiard Player

O-T

IS THE MOST HEALTHFUL DRINK.









Specially approved and recommended as a pure product by the BRITISH ANALYTICAL CONTROL.

A body formed to protect the food supplies of the public of the United Kingdom.

GOLD MEDAL & DIPLOMA. Paris Exhibition Internationale, 1909.

GEORGE GRAY'S PLAY.

This young Australian boy in play is a veritable Napoleon—iron-nerved, calm and collected. After his big breaks, when the tension of the audience bursts into wild excitement, and everybody wants to pat his back, or shake his hand, he is the coolest and least concerned person in the room. After getting the balls into position, he scores with ease and precision, without having to move more than 18 inches from the spot where he stands, and very rarely making use of a rest.

As may be imagined, to possess such nerves young Gray is temperate in the matter of drink, and on this subject he thus expresses himself:—

"In order to keep in my best form, I have to be very particular in matters of food and drink, so that my nerves and general health shall always be at their best.

"At all times I drink 'O.T.' because I have found it to be the only satisfactory non-alcoholic drink, being best for my health, and this means everything to me.

"During a match I find 'O.T.' the very best beverage, because it is so warming, stimulating, and wonderfully refreshing; and being without alcohol it does not affect the eye, hand, or nerves.

"I make a point of having 'O.T.' wherever I go in all my travels and matches, because experience has proved its value to me."

George Gray's Biggest Breaks.

1,200 (894 and 269 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 5 and 6. 1911.
1,318 (1,314 off the red), E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 6 and 7, 1911.
1,340 (330 off the red), v. J. Duncan, Cardiff, Jan. 28, 1911.
1,402 (*1,335 off the red), v. E. Diggle, at Manchester, Feb. 7, 1911.
†1,576, v. G. Nelson, at Southampton, March 1 and 2, 1911.
‡2,196 (unfinished), v. Harverson, at Holborn-hall, March 11, 1911.

*Red ball record (445 consecutive shots).
†Break record.
‡1,620 off the red ball, 540 consecutive shots; red ball record.

O.T. is derived from Fruits and Herbs recognised for their nutritive and beneficial properties, and having essentials favourable for the blending of a delicious, healthful drink. Agreeable to the palate, and distinguished for its favourable effects on the constitution, O.T. is an every-day beverage that can be taken at all times with happy results. It is always a safe and desirable form of refreshment for use at Home, at the Club, at the Bar.

SOLE MAKERS of O.T.—O.T. LIMITED, LONDON and AUSTRALIA

CONSIDER THE BENEFITS YOU OBTAIN FROM O.T.

O.T. is quite unlike any other beverage—it stands alone. It has a delightful flavour of its own, and has as well that satisfying "bite" which is one of the most attractive qualities of Spirits.

Compared with other non-alcoholic drinks O.T. is well endowed with qualities which they lack—Character, Distinction, and Beneficial effects.

Although hot to the taste, O.T. is a real THIRST QUENCHER, and what is more, it is a specially SAFE DRINK in the Tropics. It derives special virtues from certain ingredients which are of recognised service in stomach troubles, and which are endowed with invaluable properties for resisting fevers, dysentery, and other inflammatory complaints.

Added to water (hot or cold), Lemonade, Ginger Ale, or Soda Water, O.T. improves the flavour and forms a blend more grateful and more powerful in allaying thirst. A dash of O.T. improves the flavour of Whisky, Schnapps, Gin or Wine in a remarkable manner, lessens their intoxicating effect, and leaves its own sweet aroma on the breath.

O.T. has excellent properties as a stomachic, and is of the greatest service in helping digestion and assimulation, and enabling you to obtain the greatest benefit from the food you eat. As a liqueur after meals O.T. has more value as a digestive than many so-called liqueurs, and not containing alcohol, its use is specially recommended to ladies.

O.T. meets the requirements of those adverse to taking Spirits, and of those often called on to take a "Social Glass" who wish to avoid the effects of too much Alcoholics or too much gassy drink.

O.T. is the SAFEST DRINK for the Tropics.

Buy a Bottle and Try It!

"O. T." IS SOLD BY:—

The Army & Navy Stores, Pyrkes Provision Stores, Messrs. Phillips & Co., (Bombay and Poona) Treacher & Co., (Bombay and Poona) D. C. Oomrigar, D. D. Baria, J. F. Kathoke, King John & Co., M. P. Baria (Pydownie), S. C. Oomrigar, Manockji & Co., (Church Gate St.,) Pestonji Manockji (Forbes St.,) Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Souza and Fernandez, Empire Stores, Dinshaw Namdar & Co., Madon Sons & Co., M. T. Madon & Co., Minocher Kooka & Sons, Tarachand & Co., (Grant Road) Colabawalla & Son and ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

Order a Bottle To-Day!

The Bombay Gazette

PROPRIETARY PUBLICATIONS.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

A Description of some of its Historic Sites. By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

Viewed in its Political, Social, and Commercial Aspects from Mandalay By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

Narrative of a Journey from Bombay to the Bosphorus. By Grattan Geary (2 Vols).

LAYS OF THE LAW.

Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. E. H. One Rupee.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

A Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

WILL FORMS of different kinds.

EN PASSANT.

The King has come and gone and Bombay will ere long have lapsed to its normal self. The City has fully vindicated its pretensions to pre-eminence in beauty and loyalty, and there can be no doubt that the Royal Couple will carry away with them the very highest gratification at the tributes of loyalty from its people. The Police arrangements throughout have been perfect, erring perhaps on the side of "ramrod rigidity" (as the Yankee terms it) which involved temporary inconvenience here and there, not altogether warranted even under the extraordinary circumstances of the time, or, if so, might have been tempered with more of the "suaviter in modo" in the rank and file of the custodians of the streets. The crowds on the night of the illuminations were the most orderly I have ever seen. Europeans and natives jostled each other with the utmost good humour. But the former were of the most Cosmopolitan, perhaps, and the spirit of co-citizenship is evident at these times. The poorest item in the whole show was the firework display and, as it turned out, a vast of money. The illuminations on the other hand could scarcely be beaten. The type of Architecture in Bombay lends itself peculiarly to perfection herein and the magnificence of the 1911 displayed will be a lasting item in the memory of the present era.

A London evening paper recently gave prominence to a little knock administered to present taxation by Mr Bonar Law who pointed out that by the Petrol Tax (an inclusion in Mr Lloyd George's Budget) the working man himself (i. e. the man who runs the Taxi for an existence) pays four shillings duty on every thirty gallons he uses about 12 per cent. This is deprecated by the Politician named as a downright taxation of labour and industry. As an alternative (on the assumption that the ordinary Motor-car owners are men of wealth, and mere pleasure seekers, and should pay for the luxury) he suggests that imported Motor Cars and spare parts should be mulcted in an impost, which as he avers, would bring in more revenue and reverse the situation which now reads "Freedom for the foreign importer", "Tyranny for the British working man." If the principle involved in an anomaly of this kind can be backed up with concrete examples such as the present affords, and hammered a bit longer into the heads of the British working man the revulsion against the fetish of Free Trade will not be long in assuming a dangerous shape.

So far success is attending the struggles of the English Cricketing team in Australia, and if the opinion of that well known expert Mr. E. H. D. Sewell counts for aught the rubber should be with the old country. This national game has much developed since the days (now nearly 50 years ago) when H. H. Stephenson, the Surrey professional captained a team to try issues with the Colonials. Probably a few can call to mind the first line of battle of the game in England in those days, the Graces, three, Jupp, Lillywhite, Southerton, Pooley, Daft, and a few other whose names will go down to posterity as the pioneers of County cricket. As a boy I knew Stephenson, who retired, soon after the Australian tour mentioned, and found a snug billet as Steward to the Duc d'Aumale, who, being at that time by no means a persona grata at the Court of the third Napoleon, lived the life of an English gentleman at his charming little estate of Wood Norton, Evesham a place whither Royalty (the late King as Prince of Wales,and Prince Christian among others) often came to shoot. When the Franco-Prussian war broke out the Duc returned to France and volunteered for active service, an offer that was refused. He was however subsequently elected Deputy in the Oise dept, and was President of the court martial which condemned Bazaine. Later on he was expelled from France by order of the Republic, but came again into favour through his munificent gift of his Chantilly estate with its rich Art treasures to the State and was recalled. He died in 1897. On the return of the Duc to France in 1870 Stephenson too over an old established Coaching Inn where he lived for many years to fight old battles ab ova. The present M. C. C. team is the second sent out under the auspices of that Club, Mr. Warner who is now in charge having performed a similar function in 1903 when the rubber was captured by the Englishmen.

The recent revelation in the pages of a Calcutta paper, concerning the ways of the Adulterator of Ghee forms a revolting subject. Though the tallow extracted from snakes may not really be worse than the ordinary commodity derived from beef and mutton there is something nauseating in the thought which such assurance will not mitigate. As most people know it is a very difficult thing to get pure ghee hence a good old fashioned curry, such as our fore-fathers in exile loved, is gradually becoming a thing of the past. One is naturally inclined to wonder if milch cattle, is increasing in proportion to the demand for dairy produce, and, if not, there must be some latent or intuitive sympathy with the agitation set up for more stringent measures to protect cows. When we come to consider that the wholesale price of tallow is about fourpence per lb, scarcely a quarter the cost of ghee and that the article is a necessity for cooking in every cast and community the attractive element in the nefarious trade is not difficult to locate. The Authorities seem too lukewarm in dealing with matters affecting the purity of food supplies. Discoveries of such abuses should be met with rigorous imprisonment without the option of a fine. It has been said that the surest way to compromise an appetite for food is a visit to an ordinary kitchen. Folk, generally might otherwise feel diffident were they apprised of the component parts of many articles of diet, or of the conditions under which much of our food repose in the sanctity of that place. Touching this last idea many of the so-called up to date flats are totally devoid of sanitary storage conveniences, a necessity that seems to appeal least to builders. Even in a flat of 300 rupees rental the closely confined kitchen is the only place where a cook can store fresh meat and fish, and when one comes to contemplate the fermenting and festering temperature of Bombay it is a wonder that illness is not more rife. And yet we live!"

Mr. Matheson Lang's season at the Royal Opera House was in all respects a most successful one. From the representation of Romeo and Juliet (the only piece I saw) I have no hesitation in saying that the Company was the most complete that has visited the East. The mise-en-scene was excellent, the costumes correct, and from first to last it was evident that apart from the talent of the dramatis personæ there was a very high achievement in stage management, rarely seen in travelling companies. As regards the play there was little in any individual representation that did not demand approval. Mr. Lang's Romeo was a scholarly portrayal. His opening scene suggested perhaps too much of the forlorn, but the Balcony scene had all the spirit of the best in tradition, and here as in the succeeding scenes one felt the influence of the finished actor. In the Friar's cell he treated us to an excellent rendering of one of the most difficult contretemps in Shakespere. I remember several ideal Romeos H. B. Conway and Kyrle Bellew of the number, and it seems doubtful if the best of these reached, in the more tragic situations, a higher degree of excellence than did Mr. Lang. I am reminded for the moment of the tradition handed down of the historical rivalry between two Romeos of the past, Garrick competed with the 'silver-tongued' Spranger Barry for first honours. The former had no compeer in the majority of parts in the higher drama, but the magnificent build, handsome face, and silver tones of Barry were potent elements of rivalry in a character like this. If I remember correctly it was Mrs. Pritchard who having played Juliet to both decided that Garrick's acting in the Balcony scene suggested that he would jump into her arms but with Barry she felt that she must jump into his. History goes on to say that it was notable that Garrick eventually dropped the part from his repertoire. Miss Huttin-Britton's Juliet was a fine performance. The scene with the Nurse (splendidly-sustained by Miss Beaumont) in the 2nd Act reached an excellence never attained in my experience of the play. In the bedroom scene 3 of Act 3 she rose to very high degree of dramatic power. The enervating Bombay climate seemed to have told a good deal on this lady and it is a wonder she was able to get through such a strenuous part and retain such an apparent reserve of power. Mr. Love's Mercutio was one of the best delineations of the part I have seen, and there were some good men cast for it in days gone by. His conception was undoubtedly true to the Dramatist's intention. In the duel scene he treated us to a genuine bit of high tragic force. Mr. Vigor's Benvolio established itself as a favourite at once. Mr. O'Brien's Tybalt, Friar Laurence by Mr. Vane, Mr. Steven's Capulet, and Mr. Tyrer as the Prince were all sustained with that degree of excellence which, perhaps more than aught else vindicated the claim put forward that this Company can and do present things with the finish of the London stage. It is gratifying to be able to add that Bombay can trot out at times an appreciative and paying audience, which in the present instance, may mean a repetition of the pleasure of witnessing the higher drama, by masters in the art.

LE TATILLON.

THE CHINA RISING.

Yuan Shih-kai's Views.

The Peking correspondent of the "Times" wired on Nov. 20:—

This afternoon I had the privilege of a long conversation with Yuan Shih-kai. I found him in excellent health and full of courage, realizing the seriousness—almost hopelessness—of the task with which he is confronted, but determined to spare no effort to re-establish a stable Government and to preserve the country from disintegration.

With this object he is advocating the retention of the present dynasty as a limited Monarchy, fearing if the demands of the Republican Party prevail and the dynasty is removed, that there would be internal wrangling leading to anarchy, in which foreign interests would suffer and foreign lives be endangered, and so foreign intervention and partition would follow. Already, he says, there are signs of dissension among the Revolutionaries. Each province has its own objects and aspirations. The view of the North cannot be reconciled with that of the South. Their aims are widely divergent.

THE REVOLUTION AND THE DYNASTY.

I suggested that the Revolutionary movement was a protest against the weakening of China, against the impairment of her sovereign rights, and against the corrupt influences of a decadent Court, which had involved the Empire in disaster after disaster; that the forces of the Revolution were directed towards increasing the strength and solidarity of the Empire and the people, not towards disintegration.

The Prime Minister repeated his fear of the instability of a rampant democracy, of dissension and partition. He thinks that the retention of the reigning family, deprived of all power to renew the misgovernment of the past, retained only as an emblem of Monarchy, would be a bond that would ensure the integrity of the Empire.

I suggested that we had to face facts that no fact was more insistent than the determination of a large number of the best provinces of China to consent to no form of compromise which permitted the retention of the present dynasty. I suggested that it was difficult to understand how the retention of an unpopular dynasty, so unfitted to rule as the present dynasty, could be a unifying force; it must inevitably be a disruptive influence.

The Prime Minister questioned the correctness of this view. He said he had studied China closely, especially during the last three years when in retirement. He believed that seven-tenths of the population were still conservative and satisfied with the old "regime" three-tenths only belonged to the advanced party. If the Revolutionaries should succeed in overthrowing the present dynasty, another revolution might take place headed by the Conservatives having for its object the restoration of the Monarchy. Amid such chaos all interests would suffer and for several decades there would be no peace in the Empire.

I suggested that a limited Monarchy, as in England, was an ideal form of government, but that our Monarchy was in the hands of those who could be trusted, whereas in the case of the Manchu Monarchy, the fact could not be disputed that it was enormously distrusted.

He said the throne could not and would not attempt to evade the promises given on October 30, and that next Friday, the Regent would swear before the altars in the Temple of Ancestors that the Throne would be faithful to its promises.

Then I spoke of the Jehol Project. The whole object in the voluntary withdrawal of the Court to Jehol pending the assembling of a national convention to ordain what form of government China shall adopt in the future whether a limited Monarchy or a Federal Republic.

Yuan Shih-kai admitted that the scheme had been submitted to him, that it was supported by many reasonable men and could not be dismissed lightly, that for a week past he had given it constant thought, and that the question was still under consideration. What he fears is that the premature departure of the Imperial family might create unnecessary panic and cause the very bloodshed which he hopes will be avoided.

I was tempted to ask, but refrained, whether the hoisting of the Revolutionary flag by all the ships lately under the command of Admiral Sa Chengping, who is himself a refugee, and their bombarding of the Imperialist troops at Hankau would influence the judgment or the fears of the Regent.*

Before I left Yuan Shih-kai spoke of the "coup d'Etat" of 1898, and once more told me the story of that historic episode, an account of which he caused to be communicated to me some time ago in writing, defending his action as loyal and patriotic and dictated by the best interests of the country.

* The Regent has since resigned.

NAVAL EXPANSION.

Launch of the "Centurion."

The battleship "Centurion" was successfully launched at Devonport on Nov. 18, the naming ceremony being performed by Mrs. Churchill. The First Lord of the Admiralty was also present. The keel-plate of the "Centurion" was laid by Lady Fawkes, the wife of the late commander-in-chief at Plymouth, on Jan. 16, 1911, and the ship has, therefore, been on the stocks for a period of ten months. Her launching weight was 8,700 tons, which is more than that of any other "Dreadnought" built at Devonport, the launching weight of the "Temeraire" being about 7,450 tons; of the "Collingwood" 7,400 tons; of the "Indefatigable" 6,800 tons; and of the "Lion," 8,057 tons.

It is approximately five years since the original "Dreadnought" was commissioned for service and a comparison of the particulars of that vessel and those of the "Centurion" will give an idea of the enormous progress which has been made during that quinquennial period. In point of size the displacement of the Dreadnought was 17,900 tons; that of the "Centurion will be 24,000 tons. From 490 the length his increased to 564 ft., and from 82ft. the beam has expended to 89 ft. In order to give the newer vessel, a speed equal to that of the Dreadnought—twenty-one knots—the engines have been designed for 31,000 shaft horse-power, an increase of, 8,000 over the shaft horse-power of the latter vessel.

Most significant of all, however, is the advance in offensive power. In the "Dreadnought," the primary battery was composed of ten 12-in. guns of forty-five calibre, weapons which, with the building of the "St Vincent," were succeeded by 13 in. fifty calibre guns, but in both classes only eight guns could be trained on the broadside. In the "Neptune" of the following programme, the same armament was mounted, but by placing the two wing turrets "an echelon" instead of abreast each other the broadside fire was augmented to ten guns. The next development was the introduction in the "Orion" of the 13.5 in. gun in place of the 12 in., and in this vessel all the five twin turrets were for the first time placed on the centre line of the ship. A similar plan has been followed in the "King George V." and the "Centurion," which will also have ten 13.5 in. guns, so that with the four battleships of the 1909-10 programme now fitting out, and the Ajax and Audacious, which remain to be launched of the 1910-11 programme, there will be in service early in 1913, a homogeneous division of eight battleships mounting this weapon. These eight vessels should be in commission at least nine months before any foreign Power has a single vessel effective in which a heavier gun than the 12 in. is mounted.

Inquiries made by Col. Hughes, Minister of Militia, reveal the fact that nearly all the swords imported into Canada are of German make, although in some cases the parts have been put together in England. The minister has issued instructions that British selling agents shall be informed that, unless they can supply and article of entirely British make, they will receive no more orders, and he will arrange for the manufacture of swords in Canada.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HINDOOS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, Nov. 21, Mr. Harcourt replied as follows to Mr. King:—A petition from Hindoos of British Columbia, in which it was claimed that many of them had fought loyally for the upholding of the empire, was brought before the Imperial Conference. The grievances alleged mainly concerned the restriction of immigration, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in dealing with the petition, while denying that Indians in Canada were not treated as fellow-subjects, pointed out that it was impossible to permit indiscriminate immigration.

THE MIDNAPORE CASE.

Mr. M'Callum Scott asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the appeal in the Midnapore case is being prosecuted on the advice of the Bengal Government; and whether this same Government advised the decoration and promotion of the two policemen, while they were still under accusation of the offence of which they have since been found guilty.

Mr. Montagu: The appeal has been filed by the Government of Bengal on behalf of the officers concerned, with the full approval of the Government of India; and the case is therefore "sub judice." I want to repeat my earnest appeal to my hon. friend—I hope this time with more success than last Tuesday—not to put further questions on the Midnapore case until it has been decided. I have given the House in a series of replies the fullest possible information. However strongly my hon. friend may feel on this case, I am still hopeful that he does not desire to prejudice the cause of justice. These officers are men whose record of past services is of the highest, and it is contrary to the best of British traditions to refuse them a fair chance in their present grave position. I must repeat that questions such as this deny them their chance, more especially as my hon. friend refers with regrettable inaccuracy to offences of which they have been guilty. Such language should not be used by responsible people of men who have never been on trial for these alleged offences, and who are now endeavouring to clear themselves of censure. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. M'Callum Scott: May I ask whether the criminal case has been finally decided?

Mr. Montagu: The criminal case was a case against prisoners who were acquitted of the charges brought against them, but the policemen to whom the question refers were not on their trial at all.

Mr. M'Callum Scott: Has the hon. gentleman any objection to my asking questions concerning the criminal case at Midnapore?

Mr. Montagu: I have appealed to my hon. friend not to put any questions at all on the matter as it might prejudice the hearing of the civil case arising out of the criminal case. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. M'Callum Scott: May I ask whether it will prejudice the hearing of the civil case if I ask whether the people found absolutely innocent in the criminal case have not received any compensation?

Mr. Montagu: I think it must be obvious to the House that each question directed towards the Midnapore case is an implication that the charge ought not to have been brought or that the trial was mismanaged, and does involve some indirect comment on the civil case now proceeding, and is not in the public interest. (Opposition cheers.)

THE EXCISE REVENUE IN INDIA.

Sir H. Roberts asked the Under-Secretary for India whether, in addition to the increase of 12 lakhs of rupees recorded in the Excise revenue of Bengal in 1910-11 as compared with the previous year there was a further increase of 5 1-2 lakhs, or seven per cent., in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam during the same period; whether he was aware that all the divisions participated in this increase, and that the expansion in the Assam Valley alone amounted to nearly 2 1-2 lakhs; and whether he could state what steps it was intended to take to check the growing consumption of intoxicating liquors and drugs in these provinces.

Mr. Montagu: In Bengal, the increase of Excise revenue in 1910-11, was not accompanied by any marked or corresponding increase in the consumption of alcohol, and there was no increase in the consumption of opium. In Eastern Bengal and Assam, the increase was accompanied by decreased consumption of opium, and was not accompanied by increased consumption of alcohol or by increased drunkenness. In both provinces increased taxation through licenses and duty has been the principal cause of the increased Excise duty. Over a considerable area, the contract distillery system was substituted for the outstill, resulting in a decreased consumption of alcohol. The local Governments will no doubt adopt such further restrictive measures as may be necessary.

MEDICAL MEN IN COLLEGES.

Dr. Addison asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether it is the intention of the Government, in connection with the hospitals and sanatoria that may be erected in India by public money in connection with the memoral to King Edward VII., to appoint Indian medical men to serve on the staff of these institutions so far as their experience and training may qualify them for holding such posts.

Mr. Montagu: I am unable to make a definite statement of the intentions of the Government of India with regard to filling appointments which have not yet been created. With regard to the general question involved, perhaps my hon. friend will wait for my answer to his next question.

Dr. Addison asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: If he will say how many Indian medical men hold appointments as professors or chief teachers in the teaching hospitals and medicel college of India; and whether it is the intention of the Government to appoint suitable Indian medical men to such posts so far as opportunity may provide.

Mr. Montagu: None of the highest posts is at present actually held by an Indian, but the question of appointing Indians to two such posts is now under consideration. The answer to the second part of the question is in the affirmative. The decision of the Secretary of State in 1909, to allow no further increase in the civil side of the Indian Medical Service was intended to have among its results, the appointment of Indian medical men to some professorial appointments of the first rank.

CONSUMPTION OF GANJA.

Sir Herbert Roberts asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the statement of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in Eastern Bengal and Assam to the effect that there was an increase of 100 maunds in the consumption of ganja in that province in 1910-11, whether he is aware that this drug is of a more injurious nature than opium and whether in view of the impoliey of substituting ganja for opium as a means of intoxication the Government will take steps to reduce the consumption of these articles.

Mr. Montagu: The statement referred to in my hon. friend's question was to the effect that the restrictive measures adopted in respect of opium had been accompanied by an increase in the consumption of ganja. It was added that the question of raising the duty on ganja was under consideration. The local Government with whom the responsibility rests is thus acting in the direction suggested by my hon. friend.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

On Thursday, November 23, Mr. Mitchell-Thomson asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether he was now able to state the names of the British delegates to the forthcoming Opium Conference at the Hague.

Sir E. Grey: In addition to the gentlemen, whose names I gave to the hon. member on the 9th inst. his Majesty's Government will be represented at the Conference by Sir William Collins.

Mr. Mitchell-Thomson: Does that make four delegates or five?

Sir E. Grey: That makes four.

Mr. Mitchell-Thomson: Is the right hon. gentlemen aware that at the Shanghai Congress Great Britain was represented by five delegates, and will the question of appointing an extra delegate be under consideration?

Sir E. Grey asked for notice.

Mr. King: May not a representative of commercial interests be appointed?

Sir E. Grey: I am not in a position to say without notice.

DAMAGE to the extent of rupees two and a half lakhs was done by fire in a jute godown at Chitpore yesterday morning. The godown was leased to a Marwari merchant named Duli Chand by Messrs. Duncan Brothers. The loss is covered by insurance.

THE SUFFRAGETTE RIOTS.

223 Women Arrested.

Militant Saffragettes on Nov. 21 renewed their campaign of disorder and violence, and in the course of disgraceful scenes 223 women and three men were arrested. The demonstration was advertised as a protest against the promised Manhood Saffrage Bill, and it is interesting to learn from Miss Christabel Pankhurst exactly what the women want. She says:—

"Our demand is that the Government abandon the Manhood Suffrage Bill, and introduce in its stead a measure giving equal voting rights to men and women, thus taking full responsibility for initiating and carrying woman suffrage, and agreeing to stand or fall by its enactment."

The "demonstration" caused greater damage than on any previous occasion in the history of the militant Suffragette movement, for, in addition to repeating the time-honoured attempts to break through the cordon of police surrounding the Houses of Parliament, the organisers sent out numerous raiding parties, who, with hammers and stones, smashed windows from Battersea to Fleet Street.

These skirmishing parties issued from Caxton Hall, where a meeting had been held earlier in the evening, and, while the police were engaged in protecting the House and any approaching members they attacked numerous Government offices and private buildings. Along Whitehall and Parliament Street stones were hurled through windows of the War Office, Admiralty, Treasury, Home Office, Local Government Board, Scottish Office, and a local post office. The premises of the National Liberal Club, the Liberal Federation, a private bank, and the London and North-Western Railway depot suffered in a like manner. Scarcely a window on the ground floor of the Treasury was left unbroken.

In Victoria Street, the Westminster Palace Hotel suffered severa damage. Windows of offices in the vicinity were also broken. Attempts were made to force an entrance to Downing Street, but the police prevented this. Many great stones were flung through shop windows in the Strand. One crashed through the window of a restaurant which at the time was crowded with customers. The windows of a branch of the London and South-Western Bank, the Strand Post Office, and the Charing Cross Post Office were broken as well as the premises of several private traders. Women also broke or attempted to break, the windows of several newspaper offices.

Windows were also broken at the residence of Lord Haldane in Queen's Gate, Mr. John Burns's residence in Batterea, Somerset House, and Swan and Edgar's Piccadilly Circus.

Among the crowds which filled the lower end of Parliament Street, the women moved in twos or threes and, as a policeman remarked, "All of a sudden we heard the crash of breaking glass, and it was done." In the Strand a number of women worked singly. In nearly every case however, the police were able to effect an arrest, some of the women struggling and throwing themselves to the ground.

All the time the main "army" was keeping up an attack in Parliament Square, and at points mounted police had to be summoned. Disorder prevailed for over three hours. Among those arrested were Lady Constance Lytton, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and the Hon. Evelina Haverfield (daughter of the Third Baron Abinger).

The hearing of charges against the rioters was begun at Bow Street Police Court on Nov. 22. The charges included 148 for wilful damage to windows. Cecilia Willcox and Vera Wentworth, who were alleged to have broken the windows of four shops in the Strand were committed for trial, and were allowed bail. In other cases fines of 5s., 10s., and 20s., were imposed, the alternative varying from seven days to one month's imprisonment in the second division. The magistrate dealt with thirty-seven cases.

LETTER FROM SIR EDWARD GREY.

Sir Edward Grey has addressed the following letter to Lord Lytton:—

"Knebworth House, November 20.

My dear Lytton,—I have been asked to give my personal view as to the effect upon the prospects of women's suffrage of recent developments. I have no doubt that the prospect of a real and substantial extension of the suffrage to women is now better than it was when it depended upon nothing but the chances of the Conciliation Bill. In the interest of union I was prepared to support that Bill, and I am still prepared to do so. But it has been apparent throughout that a very large number of those who support women's suffrage would not be satisfied with it.

On the other hand, I am convinced that it would be unreasonable to expect Parliament or the country to adopt a measure of adult suffrage that would not only admit women voters to the Parliamentary register for the first time, but would give women an absolute majority upon it.

Personally, I am prepared to support a measure that would enfranchise all the women who would have obtained a vote under the Conciliation Bill, and also married women.

It has been announced that the Government Suffrage Bill will be drawn so as to be open to an amendment of this nature. If such a proposal can secure union amongst the supporters of women suffrage, it can be carried more quickly and certainly as an amendment to the Government Bill than as a separate measure.

The objection that a private member's amendment to a Government Bill has no chance does not apply in this case. As the Prime Minister has declared the question of women's suffrage to be an open question so far as the members of the Ministry re-concerned, there will be no difficulty whatever in having a separate amendment moved by a member of the Government from the front Ministerial bench, if this be thought desirable by the supporters of the movement. The essential thing is that there should be union amongst the supporters of women's suffrage in the House of Commons on the proposal to be made there. Without union no opportunities are of any use. With union there will now be a greater opportunity than has ever yet been the case of a real and substantial extension of the Parliamentary suffrage to women.—Yours very sincerely,

E. GREY."

BIBLE SOCIETY AND MISSIONARY.

Charge of "Modernism."

A News Agency states that the British and Foreign Bible Society has dismissed from its service, the Rev. E. P. Rice, of Bangalore, because of an article he contributed to the "Christian Commonwealth" on "Progressive Theology from the Missionary Standpoint."

Mr. Rice, is an able Missionary of the London Missionary Society, who has for some years been "lent" by that Society, to the Bible Society for work on its staff, and also for the purposes of the revision of the Kanarese Old Testament. The reason assigned by the News Agency obviously requires some modification. The Bible Society, as the helper of all the Churches in their mission work, naturally expects that its agents should abstain, as far as possible, from any controversial pronouncements which would tend to hinder their usefulness and to diminish their general acceptableness as Bible Society agents. It is probably in accordance with this principle, which is of long standin, that Mr. Rice's engagement has not been renewed.

It is not stated whether Mr. Rice's connection with the Kanarese revision has been absolutely severed.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

Marriages between the following have been arranged:—

Ronald Stuart Fraser Simson, of Madras, second son of Arthur T. Simson, of Ashtead, Surrey, and grandson of the late James Fraser, I.C.S., of Culduthel and Reelig Inverness-shire, and Ethel Alice, younger daughter of John Henderson, of 26 Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, and Lincoln's Inn.

The engagement is announced of Capt. Arthur Powys Wodehouse (Deputy Commissioner, Calcutta Police), eldest son of the Rev. F. Armine Wodehouse, of Gotham Rectory Notts, and Evelyn Kenyon, only child of the late John Henry Sykes, of Fenay Lodge, Almondbury, Yorks, and Mrs. Sykes, Cirencaster Gloucestershire.

The engagement is announced of Capt. W. S. J. Scruby, 39th Punjabis (Indian Army), son of Mr. W. T. Scruby, Cambridge and Dorothy Stella, youngest daughter of the late G. Somers Clarke, and of Mrs. Somer's Clarke Ashtead, Surrey.

LONDON TO-DAY.

L. C. C. Statistical Report for 1910-11.

The late Lord Goschen, says a writer in the London "Weekly Times," once avowed that he was consumed by a passion for statistics, and certainly he often handled them in a very masterly fashion. But surely even his consuming passion might well have been sated for a while by a study of the formidable volume of "London Statistics 1910-11" which has just been issued by the London County Council.

What we call London is controlled by a large number of several and distinct jurisdictions and these several jurisdictions cover areas widely differing in extent and often over-lapping in a most bewildering manner, as may be seen from the map of some of the many Londons which is prefixed as a frontispiece to the volume. "These jurisdictions," writes Sir Laurence Gomme, the learned and accomplished Clerk of the London County Council in his instructive Preface to "Stanford's Atlas of the County of London" published this year, "are of a most conflicting and puzzling character, and have arisen during the long period before the year 1888, when London was growing to its greatness without being endowed with any municipal government"

THE CITY AND GREATER LONDON.

Thus, when we speak of London, we may be speaking of the City of London, with its area of 1·1 square miles and its dwindling population, or we may be speaking of what is known as Greater London, which is conterminous with the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Police and has an area of 692·9 square miles and a population constantly increasing and rapidly expanding towards its outer boundaries, or we may be speaking of half a dozen or more other jurisdictions controlled for certain specific purposes by different authorities and varying greatly in outline and extent. Thus there is the Administrative County of London, the special sphere of the jurisdiction of the County Council, with its area exclusive of the City of 115·8 square miles. Even the City itself is not quite autonomous and selfcontained, for the two Temples claim to be autonomous within it. Nor, again, is the County Council autonomous with in its area, for the City stands within it. Its own boundaries, moreover, attest the amazing growth of London even since 1888, when they were originally determined. They stop short at the line of the River Lea, and, with one or two insignificant, exceptions, at the northern bank of the Thames eastward of the mouth of the Lea. At every point, except one to the eastward, they are far within the police boundaries of Greater London, occupying with the City only 116.9 square miles out of its total of 692.9 square miles. Or, again, there is the area of Water London, which is the most irregular of all, containing 537·4 square miles being an aggregate of the areas formerly occupied by the several water companies now superseded by the Metropolitan water Board. It extends far beyond Greater London in some directions, as for example, at Ware Romford, and Sevenoaks, and falls well within it in others, especially on the west and at some points in the north, where it is so arbitrary as to exclude Finchley and to include Hendon and Willesden. Of some of the other Londons we may mention the Metropolitan Main Drainage Area, with its 14·2·2 square miles; Parliamentary London, with its 117·9 square miles; Ecclesiastical London, with its 120.6 square miles of separate parishes; the London Postal District, with its 224·1-4 square miles and the London Telephone Area, with its 627 square miles. But even so the enumeration is by no means exhaustive.

TENDENCY TO MIGRATE.

Perhaps nothing is more remarkable in all these multifarious statistics than the proof they offer of the growing tendency of the population of London to migrate from the centre towards the circumference. The population of the City of London was 37,702 in 1891. It is now only 19,657. In nearly all the metropolitan boroughs included within the Administrative County of London there has been a decrease, larger and smaller, so that whereas the total population of this area increased in 1891-1901 by 17·3 per cent., it has decreased in 1901-1911 by 3 per cent. On the other hand, the population in those parts of the adjoiniug counties which are included in Greater London has increased by 10·2 per cent., and in the narrower area which is known as "Extra-London" it has increased by 33·5 per cent. Another striking sign of the same tendency is the enormous increase of passenger traffic in Greater London. In 1881 the number of passengers carried within this area by railway, tram, and omnibus was 269,662,649, and the number of journeys per head was 56·6. In 1909 the number of passengers carried was 1,408,883,518, and the number of journeys per head was 189.6. At the estimated population of greater London only increased from 4,766,661 in 1881 to 7,429,740 in 1909—a sufficiently large increase in itself but not in itself sufficient to explain the figures—the explanation clearly is that whereas the population of 1881 was especially in the outlying districts largely a stationary population that of 1909 has become in still larger measure a population which oscillates daily between the centre and the circumference.

ROBBERY FROM FRENCH MAIL TRAIN.

The British Mails Safe.

A Paris Telegram of Nov. 19 stated:—A daring robbery was effected on the night mail train from Paris to Marseilles in the early hours of yesterday morning. The train consisted of eight mail vans, in the last four of which the necessary sorting of bags had been done before the departure from Paris at 8-40 p.m. The "personnel," consisting of twenty-six sorters, worked after the train had started in the four leading carriages, and it was at Macon, the sixth place of stoppage on the journey from Paris that the robbery was discovered by a sorter who carried a bag from the leading into the rear portion of the train. The train was about to restart at the moment of the discovery of the theft and it was not till the train stopped again at Lyons, that the police were informed. All the carriages had been visited at Dijon, where the train is due half an hour after midnight, and nothing unusual was observed. The robbery was, therefore, probably carried out between then and 2.52 a. m. the hour at which Macon is reached. The glass was broken in one of the look-out boxes on the top of one of the vans, and it was evidently through this that the thief or thieves effected an entry. In the last carriage of the train a guard was seated in the look-out box, and there nothing had been touched.

In the first of the four hindmost carriages, containing letters and newspapers for Lyons and Cette, few bags had been tampered with. In the second which contained the Marseilles correspondence, a considerable number had been ripped open and despoiled of their contents. It was in the third of the last four carriages that the criminals' work was most thoroughly carried out. This van contained the bags for the East, chiefly China and Indo-China, and the registered parcels and letters are said to have been of great value.

Pratically no registered letteres or parcels of value were left behind by the thieves in the fifty bags that were opened by them. An official bag from the Ministry of War to the Military Commandant at Marseilles was taken, but a French Foreign Office bag addressed to the French Embassy in Constantinople was left. While it will not be possible for some days to find out the value of the contents of the registered parcels and letters, the amout of the thief's booty has been roughly estimated at several thousand pounds.

The "Coledonien," the French mail boat for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan with connection to Australia and New Caledonia, left Marseilles on the 19th with the bags which had not been rifled on board.

It seems probable that the only British mails carried in the train robbed were parcels or letters despatched twenty-four hours in advance from London for transmission to "Ceylon," China, and Indo-China by the French packet "Caledonien," which left Marseilles on the 19th.

The English mails despatched from London on Friday evening, Nov. 17 to be carried by the "Caledonien" will presumably have travelled by the mail train of the 18th from Paris to Marseilles, and will therefore not have been affected by the robbery.

A high official of the General Post Office has stated that no English mails for India and the East were affected.

CONGREVE'S ELIXIR

HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 86 YEARS

and is still the most successful remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption and all

CHEST DISEASES.

MRS. HATFIELD, Sydney Cottage, Balderton, Newark, says—"I should not have lived had I not taken Congreve's Elixir."

MRS. ALICE JONES, 17, Tower Hill, Trefynant, near Ruston, says—"I couldn't be better and I feel I have to thank Mr. Congreve for it."

The Rev. JOHN EVANS writing of his daughter, who tried Congreve's Elixir after suffering for 12 years, says—"My daughter is now very healthy and as strong as ever."

MR. J. Ll. THOMAS, Moefre Hall, near Oswestry, North Wales, says—"I was thoroughly cured by Congreve's Elixir."

MRS. COURTNELL 32, Hampshire Street, Landport, Portsmouth, says—"Congreve's Elixir has done wonders for me."

MRS. CLARK, 48, Harrrowby Street, Liverpool, writing of her little daughter, says—"I was afraid of her going into decline. Congreve's Elixir removed all anxieties."

Congreve's Elixir relieves worst cases.

IT IS ALWAYS EFFECTIVE.

Price in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6 and 11/-, obtainable from Thomson & Taylor, Bombay; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; and Dr. Haller, Madras, and all Chemists and Stores throughout India and Burma, or from E. J. Reid & Co., 17/8, Basinghall St., London.

ASK FOR Shem-el-Nessim An Inspiration in Perfume (of all Chemists & Perfumers) J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON

BENGER'S FOOD is for Infants and Invalids and for those whose digestive powers have become weakened by illness or advancing age.

If the digestive functions, however weak, can do any work at all they should be given work to do *to the extent of their powers*. In the easy process of its preparation the digestibility of Benger's can be regulated to give this work with extreme nicety.

The "British Medical Journal" says—"Benger's Food has, *by its excellence* established a reputation of its own."

BENGER'S NEW BOOKLET deals with the most common doubts and difficulties which mothers have to encounter. It is sent post free on application to Benger's Food, Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester, England.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

NATURAL BEAUTY

THE proved beautifying powers of Icilma Fluor Cream, England's premier face-cream, are entirely due to Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria—it stimulates the skin to natural healthy action—this is the real secret of Beauty. Nothing else in the world has the same effect.

Icilma Fluor Cream

is ideal for all seasons—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and delightful to use. It preserves the complexion—removes roughness, redness, heat-spots, chaps, peeling and irritations—cures insect bites—makes the skin soft, clear, cool and smooth—and is the true natural aid to Beauty.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA COMPANY, LTD., LONDON, ENG.



IN NATURE'S WAY

YOUNGS, RYLAND STREET WORKS, BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.



LIFTING AND HOISTING APPLIANCES.





WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 75.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES. BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited: PARKER & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited &c.,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer Salsette, 3,391 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Aden, December 8, with a general cargo and passengers. During the voyage she experienced moderate N. E. monsoon and adverse current.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bezwada 2,270 tons, Captain R. D. Prati, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Calcutta, November 22, via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Baroda, 1,899 tons, Captain H. McClelland, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Glasgow November 10, with coal ballast.

The steamer Asterturm, 3,152 tons, Captain F. Gossmann, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Hamburg, November 2, with a general cargo and explosives.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. setamer Linga 951 tons Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed on Friday for Friday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Kasara, 504 tons Captain C. R. King, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Shirley, 2192 tons Captain R. R. Stone, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Dunsrie, 1,210 tons, Captain A Dixon, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Dunrobin, 2319 tons, Captain W. E. Carr, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Kinross 2652 tons, Captain G. Dracup, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The steamer Norfolk, 2,506 tons, Captain D. Buckley, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Saehen, 5,088 tons, Captain Wagner. will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Medina.....Capt A E M ..Chatfield Royal Navy
H M S Defence.....Capt H H Bruce Royal Navy
H M S Cochrane ..Capt W E Goodenough ...Royal Navy
H M S Argyll...Capt M Clume-Seymour...Royal Navy
H M S Natal.....Capt Clement Greatorex ..R Navy
H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Fox .....Comdr Tancrid, R N.....Cruiser
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr John Harvey...Special Service steamer
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Luck ....Troopship
R I M S Dalhousie ..Comdr D F Vines.....R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr de Burgh.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 8.

Arcadia	3713	Barcham	London P & O Co
Asterturm	3152	Gossmann	W & A Graham & Co
Bezwada	2270	Pratt	M M & Co
Baroda	1899	McClelland	M M & Co
Dunrobin	2319	Carr	T Morrison & Co
Oceana	3507	Jones	P & O Co
Kinmoor	2390	Evans	The Captain
Gallos	555	Wratt	Repairing J Mackintosh & Co
Glenly	2696	Muirhead	
Harfleur	2846	Sodler	
Hurst	2997	Moody	Liverpool W & A G & Co
Madura	1273	Logan	M M & Co
Kilchattan	2417	Enno	
Kasara	504	King	M M & Co
Moleja	6782	Wiston	P & O Co
Nurani	2870	Crebbin	T M & Co
Newbridge	2397	Wellett	
Peebles	2733	Wallace	T Morrison and Co.
Quilos	4942	Cole	Calcutta M M & Co
Somali	4192	Cubit	P & O Co
Salsette	3391	Lewellin	Aden 9-12 P & O Co
Sharley	2192	Stone	
Virawa	3176	Tipper	M M and Co
Umhloti	1398	Dent	T Morrison and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 8, PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Fultala	2701	Chioles	... Moulmein	14-12	M M & Co
C & R Castelo	2339	Goodon	Karachi	7-12	
D & E City of Agra	3036	Buck	Karachi	K Nixon and Co
H Khosrou	2419	Hannah	Jeddah	11-12	B & P S N Co
Tosa Maru	3610	Saton			N Y Kaisha
N Langfield	2614	Hunt	Baltimore	10-12	R A Willis
O Brookby	2371	Thompson	12-12		R A Willis

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Lord Antrim	2773	Aitkin	out	13-12	J. Finlay & Co
Lawada	2124	Lane	Calcutta		M M & Co
3 Fairley	2766	Samson	Liverpool		W & A G & Co
4 Habsburg	2415	Cosulich	Trieste	16-12	A L S N & Co
5 Deo Baldnino	2634	Maganzini			
7 Montabello	2770	Croft			J. Finlay and Co.
12 & 13 Arabia	4198	Palmer			P & O Co
10 & 11 Seirstad	617	Larsen			F F C & Co
16 Kinross	2352	Dracup			Dunkirk T Morrison & Co
Capri	2630	Figaro			k Line H W P D
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co
Saraswati	443	Ecram			Bo S N Co

30 ton crane

Malta	1250	Bamber	M M & Co

P I Dock.

Pandua	2192	McDiarmed	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels	Commanders	From
7	Shirley	Stone	Calcutta, Nov 25
	Kasara	King	Basreh, Nov 23
8	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, Dec 4
	Bezwada	Pratt	Calcutta, Nov 23
	Baroda	McClelland	Glasgow, Nov 10
	Asterturm	Bossmann	Hamburg, Nov 2

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Clan MacMillan	Shearer	Antwerp, &c.
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi
	Norfolk	Buckley	Calcutta
	Dunerio	Dixon	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Kinross, Dracup for Dunkirk
„ Dunrobin, carr for Calcutta
„ Sachser-Wagner for Antwerp.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.
Steamer Baroda for Persian Gulf &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's s.s "Ischia" from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 8th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer "City of Birmingham sailed from Marseilles on the 7th instant, Outward bound.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 9th December.

301. Parades—Saturday, 9th December, 1911.
Nos. 1 and 2 Companies 1 inch Aiming Rifle Practice from Middle Ground Fort.
Parade at Apollo Bender at 5 p.m., and proceed direct to Middle Ground by Bander boats.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
302. Musketry—Sunday 10th December, 1911.
Spoon Competition at Ghat Kopar.
Ranges 300 and 800 yards.
Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A., Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Subscription Dance will be held on Coronation Durbar Day Tuesday 12th December 1911 at the Town Hall. Prices of Tickets (including supper.) Gentlemen Rs. 5-0 0, Ladies Rs. 2-8-0 each Tickets being only available through members of the Corps, the attention of members is particularly directed to the Corps Rules governing the introduction of Guests and they are reminded that the names of Guests must in all cases be given when applying for tickets.
Important:—No tickets will be issued after 12 Noon Monday 11th Decembr. Apply to Staff Sergeants, Sergeants B. V. A. Club, or Head Quarters.
Dancing to commence at 9-30 p.m.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

£6 Indian Agents £7

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY

And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Gnat Street and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

PRADER RiPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO., Chemists, Bombay No. 2.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do, 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Goorie and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS,

Hull, England.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

VIYELLA

FLANNEL

THE BEST WEAR

for India.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 5/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousands.

"MINIMGRAND"

LIPP GRAND, AT THE PRICE OF A COTTAGE PIANO.

PIANOFORTE SPECIALLY BUILT FOR INDIA.

In the large field of choice offered by Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., in Horizontal Grand and Upright Pianos in their collection of the

CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS, THE *Lipp "MINIMGRAND"*

possesses a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many grand pianos of much greater length. It entirely supersedes all grades of a similar length made by any maker in the world.

If you will give us the opportunity we will prove all we state.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

"FAIRPLAY."—No use publishing your letter now. We have sent it on, without your name, to the Commissioner.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 9th December, 1911.

AUSTRALIAN ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

WITH the Federal Administration inspired by Caucus ideals and the advent of Labourite Cabinets in the majority of the Colonies, the present trend of Australian economics is towards nationalising industries through State intervention and competition. Thus not long ago, the South Australian Government undertook the management of the egg-trade with Great Britain, which is an important item in its farming industry, and abandoned the attempt after squandering some thousands of the State funds in an endeavour to keep prices at a fixed standard. The local exports of this product are again under private control with more satisfactory results than those derived from the attempt to officialise it, and one of the pledges exacted from prospective Parliamentarians in that Colony is that there shall be no future essays towards the combination of poultry and politics. But the local Cabinet, undaunted by this failure in State economics, is now embarking in the mining industry and already possesses one property which is being worked by Ministerial Agency, as an object lesson to the public companies of the Colony, and proposes to acquire others if the present experiment is successful. In New South Wales the Government are maturing plans for the capture of the brick-making trade, while in each of the other Colonies developments are occurring with the object of demonstrating that the Labourite policy of the formation of State Trusts is a process of evolution that should commend itself to the electorate when they are asked to re-consider their verdict on the industrial referendum. But the most conspicuous project in the gospel of conversion which is being preached by the Caucus is the appearance of the Commonwealth Bank, whose charter was passed by the Federal Legislature a few weeks ago. It is to be equipped with a capital of a million sterling, raised by the sale of bonds which it is empowered to issue, will transact all the banking business of the Federal Administration which guarantees its liabilities, and will support it with official funds should occasion arise. The bank is in fact the corollary to the recent issue of State currency notes, which will eventually reach some ten millions sterling secured on a gold reserve amounting to about a third of their face value. The banking corporations protested in vain against an innovation which interfered with their legitimate profits, for their notes were penalised and have now been withdrawn from circulation, the only paper money recognised being that issued by the Federal Treasury. But they are now faced by a form of State competition which will have disastrous results on their business, for branches of the Commonwealth institution are to be established in all the colonies for the transaction of financial matters upon easier terms than ordinary banks can afford to offer. Its profits are to be devoted to the liquidation of the National debt, now amounting to about two hundred and fifty millions, which is in process of consolidation by the Federal Government and with this object "the bank is authorised to undertake the usual functions of a commercial banking company with regard to the making of advances on approved securities and all the other ordinary business of a bank." Nominally it will be an independent institution with an official guarantee as an attractive security to constituents, but in reality it will be run by the Caucus for political purposes, and as most of the members of the party are stupendously ignorant of financial ethics and not too scrupulous where personal interests are concerned, predictions are already plentiful of a colossal failure if the Labourites with the next general election are thus able to develop this remarkable experiment to its fullest extent.

Mr. Fisher's prosperity budget which was issued a few weeks ago contains remarkable proofs of the growth of the Commonwealth finances, though local economists who consider that taxation has already reached the limits of endurance are not inclined to share the optimism of the Cabinet and view with apprehension the fresh schemes outlined by the Caucus with the object of propitiating the electorate. The total revenue of the Federal Government now stands at about nineteen millions sterling, a result which has been obtained by a large dimunition in the repayments to the States on account of their Excise and Customs collections. Originally three-fourths of the sum so obtained was returned to the six partners, but under the new conditions the central administration now exacts almost two-thirds of these revenues as its share, and even this large contribution will not suffice to meet the expenditure for the current year which is estimated at upwards of twenty-one millions. The deficit will be partly met by the proceeds of the land tax, an obnoxious impost which has arrayed the pastoralists against the Labourites and converted them into vehement opponents whose vote will have some influence upon the next general election. But fresh taxation of some kind will be necessary; and this is foreshadowed by proposed additions to a Customs and Excise tariff which has already reached three pounds per head of population, a rate which is much higher than that levied by any other country in the world. The Australians are realising that the production of a protectorial millineum which is the avowed objective of the Caucus is a most costly operation, and are growing restive under financial burdens which are quite disproportionate to the results achieved by the economic revolutionaries who control both Houses of Parliament and allot huge sums for schemes of dubious utility.

Politically the situation is developing along lines which promise a fresh victory to the Liberals when the industrial referenda are again submitted to the electoral verdict, as the cleavage between the Caucus and the Labourite association has widened recently while the independent voters are in revolt against Mr. Fisher's cabinet. The defection of the latter caused by the adoption of a policy giving preference to Unionists who are to be nominated to official appointments and employed on Government works in lieu of men not belonging to these bodies. This piece of political jobbery has pleased the Labourites, the majority of whom are staunch Unionists but it has offended the independent voters who outnumber the Caucus adherents by almost two to one, so that unless Mr. Fisher and his advisers can assuage this trouble, their prospective continuance in office is not the moral certainty it seemed to be a few months ago. But a large percentage of the Socialist Voters are obsessed by the suspicion that the real objective of the constitutional amendments pressed by the Caucus in the guise of industrial reforms is the consolidation of the six Colonies under one Central Government, a prospect which conflicts with their patriotic ideals and will influence their attitude towards these proposals on their resubmission as well as their decision at the general elections. It is apparent from a consideration of these facts that the dissatisfaction with the methods of the Caucus is widespread and that the Liberals who stand for saner ideals in economics compatible with general advancement and reductions in the taxation schedule, may presently have an opportunity of acting as the salvationists of perturbed Australia, whose four and a half millions of people have grown tired of the fantastic experiments of Socialism and will welcome a resumption of wiser processes in the control of their administrative affairs.

AN EMINENT SOLICITOR.

THE late Sir George Lewis retired only at the beginning of last year when already in his seventy-seventh year, and so there is little wonder that he has not lived long to enjoy his freedom from the worries of a profession continuously pursued for fifty-five years. He became a Solicitor as far back as 1856 and joined the firm established by his father and uncle which has since become famous as Lewis and Lewis, and is still carried on by his son and Mr. Reginald Poole, his partner for many years. Being a Jew, the London University then recently founded was alone open to him, and there he was educated having Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the late Speaker Gully, and Sir Ralph Littler, another distinguished lawyer, as his fellow collegians. The first important case in which he was engaged was a case of insurance fraud in which the ship "Severn" was scuttled by its captain and officers. Lord Halsbury when he was Sir Hardinge Gifford was counsel in the case in which Lewis showed great energy and ingenuity, especially in tracing the insurance broker who had absconded to Switzerland and in having him extradited. His successful conduct of this prosecution made him famous and his services came to be in much demand in similar cases, especially of commercial fraud. Another case of a similar nature was that of Overend and Gurney's bank whose directors he got convicted after much trouble. He was instrumental also in exposing many another fraudulent mercantile and financial concern. Impudent imposters and swindlers also he brought to book, and one of his most sensational cases was the prosecution of a woman of his own caste named Rachel who had earned notoriety in several ways and had been repeatedly convicted and imprisoned. She at last died in prison, and Sergeant Ballantyne whom Lewis instructed on behalf of the final prosecution against her saw that society was freed from "one of the most filthy and dangerous moral pests that have existed in my time and within my observation."

Lewis in his latter days became so famous for his energetic zeal in the cause of his clients in exposing all sorts of fraud and swindles, that his services were always engaged in all celebrated trials of our time. If his diary could be published it would afford very startling reading as it would reveal much of the seamy side of life in very high circles. He was well called a living tomb of secrets, and so anxious was he to be in no even remote way connected with their leaking out, that he refrained from keeping a diary for the last twenty-five years of his career. "When I found my business" he said "becoming so confidential, I determined that I would never chronicle another thing, so that when I die the confidences of London Society will die with me." In the historic Parnell case from which the "Times" came out so badly mauled, he acted for the Irish leader with all his wonted energy and ingenuity, and successfully exposed the forgeries and rascality of the notorious Pigott who had imposed upon the leading newspapers. Lewis found out everything about Pigott, in an interview before the trial. "Pigott," said he, "you have forged these letters: we have abundant proof, we want no help from you. It is a question for yourself, what will you do? Will you confess your crime, tell the 'Times' and let your letters be withdrawn, or will you brazen it out, go into the box, commit perjury, and be sent to penal servitude?" After a show of fight Pigott collapsed and admitted his guilt. But he afterwards backed one and proposed 'to brazen it out', with the result we all know. In that case he rendered very valuable service to Parnell whose full confidence, it is curious to know, he had great difficulty at first in securing. He also appeared in the famous 'Baccarat' case in which the highest personages in society were implicated and conducted it with great deliecy and prudence. In the more recent Beck case he took a very human interest and brought the unfortunate circumstances of his false imprisonment to the notice of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into his case. He subsequently strongly agitated, as a result of this case, for the establishment of a Court of Criminal appeal and his advocacy was at last crowned with success. In the similar Edalji case which attracted much attention, here also as the unfortunate person was a Parsi he took great interest and never ceased to press the latter's innocence on the Home Secretary.

"RECOLLECTIONS OF A LONG LIFE."

LORD BROUGHTON'S memoirs just published recall many almost forgotten incidents and people of his time. Of Pitt we read that at the news of the Nore mutiny in 1797 he despaired, and even used the famous quotation from Virgil "venit summa dies"—"the last day has come." Of the Palmerstons we learn that they were never in time for the soup at any dinner to which they were asked. Several interesting traits of Nelson are recorded which will endear him all the more to posterity. Southey's story of that last embarkation at Portsmouth, when the people poured about him, kneeling and blessing him as he passed, is confirmed by an anecdote of what happened to him at Vienna after the battle of the Nile, when the people ran after him to touch his clothes. Melbourne's grace and charm of manner are brought home vividly, and we understand why Queen Victoria so liked and honoured him: "He was most watchful that nothing should be spoken of in her presence that a child of fifteen might not hear. He was respectful, but firm when he wished to stop anything he disapproved, and her Majesty bore his mild remonstrances with the most amiable submission." When someone objected to an apartment being always kept engaged for Lord Melbourne at Windsor Castle, the Duke of Wellington, who had always had from her birth a fatherly affection for the Queen, exclaimed, "By G—! it is all right, and if I was Lord Melbourne, I would seldom be out of the way." The idea that Melbourne was a lazy, careless, incompetent Minister, weak of will, is dispelled by Lord Broughton. He shows that Melbourne was a Whig of very different temperament from Fox, that he had a passion for the greatness of England, and that in the critical period after the Reform Act he showed great concern for the strength of her armaments. There are some curious pictures of Court life. Broughton's judgment of William IV. is far more favourable than that of Greville. He speaks of the King as "a kind, good man, generally most just and generous, but, when irritated, scarcely himself. He was more sincere than suited his royal office and could not conceal his likings or dislikings." We learn that at Queen Victoria's Court, her mother, the Duchess of Kent, did not always give correct change at cards; "(Lord John) Russell had to pay her eight shillings, and he put down a sovereign. She gave him nine shillings, saying, "I believe that is right." He smiled and took his change but did not seem pleased with this specimen of royal arithmetic." The Queen evidently liked Lord Broughton, and he was a frequent guest at her entertainments. He notes that on her accession she "spoke like an emancipated school girl, without, however, forgetting her great station." She surprised her Ministers by her tact and knowledge, and her courage was that of her family.

FROM Darbar Day, Tuesday, the 12th, instant, one or more of the armoured cruisers, H.M.S. "Cochrane," "Argyll," "Defence" and 'Natal" of the Royal Escort Squadron, now in Bombay harbour, will be open for inspection by European and Indian residents of the city from 2 to 6 p.m. each day. On each day a different cruiser will be open to visitors, the cruisr so open being distinguishable by a red and yellow striped flag at the fore.

THE P. and O. s. s. "Delta" with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 11 a. m. to-morrow.

THE Hon. A. Hill Trevor (from England,) and General Sir J. Bell, K. C. V. O., Lady Bell and the two Misses Bell, (from Aden,) arrived here yesterday by the P. and O. mail steamer "Salsette."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

The Late Critical Position.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

THE rumours which have been thickening of late concerning the extreme nearness with which we approached war with Germany in the Summer and early Autumn, have received a fillip by reason of the publication of a curious speech delivered by Captain Faber, M.P., at Andover. In the course of it he declared that at the time our fleet was divided in such a manner that the German High Seas fleet could have fallen on it and defeated it in detail. He goes on to say that for days together we had completely lost touch of the German torpedo flotillas and that they might have been sailing towards our shores for all we knew. He also added that an army corps was to have been sent to France or the Netherlands in case of a continental war over the Morocco question but that this was only agreed to by the Cabinet after a hot contest between Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Lloyd George on the one side and the rest of the Cabinet on the other, the latter desiring to throw over France altogether in spite of our treaty with her. A good portion of this revelation has already been attacked and in many instances Conservative newspapers and their experts have been not less emphatic than their Liberal contemporaries in declaring that the British fleet was at no time dangerously dispersed; that the majority of the Cabinet was not thinking of abandoning France; and that the German fleet had not eluded at any time the watchfulness of our destroyer scouts. This may be. It may be true that all his specific allegations are wrong. Nevertheless it is true that the position was at one time exceedingly serious. And if all was right with the Navy how was it that, so shortly after, Mr. Reginald McKenna has been forced to surrender his position as First Lord of the Admiralty and has been replaced by Mr. Winston Churchill, who was referred to with so much approval by the captain? I do not say that quick change of office proves Captain Faber's accusation up to the hilt, but it does show that there was something more in the situation than the defenders of the Admiralty have yet disclosed, although they have certainly been more generous of their information since the Andover disclosures than before it. Another point that requires more light is the circumstances under which the speech was published. It was delivered in that little Hampshire town on November 9th. It was not until November 18th that the "Daily Mail" produced a Saturday morning sensation in London by reproducing it. If it had slept so long, why was it brought forward at such a time? There must be something behind it all, but I do not feel myself justified in explaining what that something really was. People who do not like Mr. Winston Churchill—it is not everybody who does!—hint that its publication was sure to follow in consequence of the unexpected warm encomium which the Captain bestowed upon that versatile politician! It seems unkind to say so. I will simply content myself with saying that that is what is said. A third point that demands reference is the manner in which the speech was received. At any other time so frank a statement of the inside facts of international politics would have been met with a unanimous burst of disapproval against the speaker for his indiscretion. Nothing of the sort has occurred in this case. Critics have been very busy dissecting his statements and deciding how much is true, how much exaggerated and how much actually untrue. But scarcely any one, so far as I have traced the press references, has spared the time to lecture Captain Faber because his mouth was open too wide and because his tongue was wagging too freely. No question has been asked in the House inviting the Government to castigate the offender. In part this may be ascribed to the great personal popularity that the speaker enjoys in the House of Commons. But this is only part. The quid-nuncs may be invited to consider what is the underlying reason which completely solves the riddle.

With the publication on Wednesday of a portion of Herr von Kiderlen Waechter's confidential speech to the Budget Committee of the Reichstag public interest in the explanation which Sir E. Grey is about to make has become much keener. The debate on Foreign Affairs has been too long delayed, but pace Mr. Ponsonby and his friends this is not entirely Sir Edward Grey's fault. The desire of His Majesty's advisers to meet the wishes of the French Government in the matter was perfectly natural in the circumstances. Ten days ago it was thought that the debates would largely concern itself with Italy and Tripolitan affairs. It is now evident that that will assume a very minor position and the speech and the debate will concentrate upon the relations between England and Germany during the past summer. The Germanophils in our midst are doing all they can to bring about better relations between ourselves and our friends across the North Sea, and up to a point we are all agreed; but some of them are using language about the *entente cordiale* which is not altogether wise and might be dangerous if it was thought in France that they reflected the opinion of the native as a whole.

TUESDAY'S TANTRAMS.

To any reasonable minded person it might have been supposed that Mr. Asquith's reply to the Suffragette deputation of the latter part of last week would have satisfied even the extremist of the clique. He explained that although he and a portion of the Cabinet were opposed altogether to the giving of votes to women, yet the Government would not officially oppose any amendment that might be moved to the Manhood Suffrage bill next session giving a complete or a partial suffrage to women. Than this nothing else fairer could be conceived. There was even an excess of complaisance since it would be easy for the Premier to argue that he would be justified in opposing in his Government capacity any bestowal of votes on women until the sense of the country had been taken on the idea. Yet this sweet reasonableness has gone for naught. The Suffragette leaders have been hot upon him all the present week. Mrs. Bernard Shaw, the wife of the dramatist, wrote a silly letter to the *Times*, which was only interesting in that it disclosed that the House of Shaw was divided among itself on the matter and that "Bernard" had assumed what must have been the highly uncongenial role of restraining somebody else's revolt against the powers that be! Afterwards there were meetings and wild speeches and the promise of another of those farcical attacks upon the Houses of Parliament which the public had hoped the Suffragettes had already themselves become wearied. The demonstration took place as advertised—very extensively advertised on Tuesday night. As a dignified protest it was a complete failure. Even as an undignified protest it must also be considered a failure, since although a large number of windows were broken the disconnected and haphazard way in which it was done gave it from the spectacular point of view a wofully ineffective appearance. Many suffragettes who disapprove these enterprises at the same time justify them on the specious ground that they help to keep the movement before the attention of the public and serve to show that the women are really in earnest over the matter. This argument does not hold in the case of an exhibition such as that on Tuesday night, since it merely emphasises the opinion of the male public, and also some of the female, that women have not the requisite balance of mind to be entrusted with the privilege of the vote. It is difficult to believe that some of the ladies concerned are completely sane when under the excitement of this political crusade. At the meeting held before hand to arrange the procedure, one of the proposals, I am informed, was that Mr. Lloyd George should be assassinated! And this in spite of the fact that Mr. Lloyd George is himself in favour of giving women the vote! It is difficult also to see why the shops of jewellers and other tradesmen should have been broken in the Strand and the West End. Nor why the windows of the Westminster Palace Hotel should have shared the fate of the windows in the Treasury and the National Liberal Club. As regards the demonstration itself the reports show a total of arrests of over two hundred and a destruction of property to the extent of five hundred pounds. If the popularity of window breaking continues unabated among the ranks of the insurgent women it is evident that the insurance offices will have to include that particular damage among the acts of God for which they are not responsible!

As regards the main incident I happened to be in the neighbourhood of Westminster at the time and had the opportunity of comparing the affair with those which have preceded it. The crowd though numerous, was certainly smaller than before. The hooligan element was completely absent, the bulk of the people being young men of the middle classes. They evidently had not been impressed by the previous affairs, nor by the one they were witnessing. They were frankly though quite good-naturedly, hostile to the whole propaganda, and they raised ironical cheers whenever a Suffragette was led gently away by the police towards the neighbouring police station. The police arrangements were admirable and the temper shown by the officers towards the hysterical ladies who tried to force their way through their ranks was very amiable though quite unmistakeably firm. I never quite believed the wild accusations made against the constables on a previous occasion, and what I saw on Tuesday night confirms me in my unbelief. That fatherly benevolence towards the public which the invariable attitude of the London "bobby," was exercised with the same imperturbability as usual that night even towards the excited women who were smashing shop windows with heavy hammers or who were found carrying heavy granite stones in their muffs or reticules. There was no roughness of handling. There was not even any veiled ill-temper. Even the reserves who had been called up about half past eight after a full day's work and before they could finish their suppers showed a stolid and unruffled good humour. The traffic was very little incommoded by the crowds, and it was a good move not to divert it since it helped to break up the congestion and keep the spectators on the move. The rest of the week has been devoted to the police court proceedings. Mrs. Pethick Laurence, for instance, has been sent to prison for a month without the option of a fine. It is some years ago now that Mrs. Carrie Nation of Kansas considered that she could best help forward the temperance cause by smashing the windows of all the public houses she passed. There has been no diminution of that particular trade as a consequence and it is impossible to see that the Suffragettes can hope to gain any public sympathy or support by a similar destruction of Government property. On the contrary they must alienate a great number of waverers and confirm others in their opposition. For example, the Warden of Radly in a letter published this morning by the *Times* says:—"I am one of hundreds who were not wholly unsympathetic to the cause of female suffrage, but who have been driven into opposition by the methods of the most prominent body of its advocates." "It was interesting in Whitehall during the raid" to hear the comments of bystanders. One individual, who came from the stand and looked like a prosperous tradesman, said to me "what the Government ought to do is either to confiscate the funds which enable these disgraceful proceedings to take place or leave it to us to deal with the women. We know what would happen if the latter alternative were to be allowed! The militant brigade had better take care. The public may loose patience and without permission take the matter into their own hands. In Parliament Square and elsewhere some of the Suffragettes chained themselves to railings in the approved fashion. It was suggested to one of Sir Edward Henry's "myrmidons" that the women who did this should not be unchained until the next morning. He smilingly replied. "There are many things we should like to do if one had the power!"

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The air is thick with rumours of an early general election and according to one report there may be a dissolution within the next fortnight! Things are not going smoothly with the Government just now, but whatever happens it is inconceivable that the present Parliament will come to an end while the King is out of the country. The prognostications referred to are mainly based on supposed irreconcilable differences between Mr. Redmond and Mr. Asquith as to the financial provisions of the embryonic Home Rule Bill. That there should be such differences is likely enough, but unless the Irish leader has hopes of getting better terms from the opposition which is unthinkable he will hesitate before he throws away the present chances. I assume of course that the Cabinet are in substantial agreement as to the terms of the proposed measure. If, however, they are seriously divided on the subject we may expect serious developments but not necessarily an immediate appeal to the country. The retirement of say, Sir Edward Grey and Viscount Haldane would be a blow to the Government but nobody is essential and although it would not be easy to replace the former the Government if not deserted by their Irish allies, might hold on until they have passed their chief measures—Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, Manhood Suffrage and one man one vote. So far as the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the talk as to his possible resignation was started before we heard anything about difficulties over the Home Rule Bill and emanated apparently from the not very influential group of radicals who are calling for his blood and who are led by Mr. Arthur Ponsonby.

(Continued on page 8.)

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

Lord Morley Defends the Convention.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 7.

In the House of Lords, to-day, Lord Curzon wished Lord Morley to explain the Government's policy in regard to Persia. The situation, he said, was extremely dangerous, both to Persia and to ourselves. The Persian part was the least desirable part of the Anglo-Russian Convention, which was a one-sided bargain, and actually accelerated Persia's decline. Russia's proceedings were peremptory and precipitate towards a weak and helpless Power. By not objecting to the demand respecting the appointment of foreign officials, the Imperial Government assumed responsibility for the ultimatum. By advancing from an economic to an administrative they would inevitably proceed to a political, and thence to a geographical, partition. He suggested that the British people should judge the matter not merely from the standpoint of European alliances, but from the standpoint of the good of Persia, and the maintenance of Constitutional Government. He would like to see Britain hold out an occasional umbrella against hailstones in the shape of ultimatums at forty-eight hours' notice, which rained on Mahomedan states. By frittering away Persian independence they would alienate millions of Mahomedans, and he instanced the fact that he had received a telegram from the Shiahs of Lucknow asking what the Imperial Government and the Government of India were doing for Persia.

Lord Morley's Reply.

Lord Morley said that the influence of our transactions in Persia on our own Mahomedan subjects was one of their guiding considerations. The Imperial Government had the welfare of Persia as much at heart as Lord Curzon. The evils had not arisen from the Convention, nor from the action of Russia, but from the introduction of a Constitution, upon the difficulties of which Lord Morley expatiated. It was madness to set up a system ignoring Russia and Britain.

Lord Morley said that Mr. Shuster had had his letter to the *Times* translated into Persian, and had shown it to a few Persian friends, who asked if he objected to it being published. Mr. Shuster replied, "Why did I send it to the *Times* but for publication?" Sir Edward Grey, through Sir George Barclay, Minister at Teheran, warned Mr. Shuster what would follow. Before Sir Edward Grey heard of the circulation of the letter, or Russia had complained about it, Sir Edward said to Sir George Barclay, "Russia is sure to be annoyed at the appointment of Mr. Lecoffre, and is not unlikely to occupy Northern Persia. Advise Mr. Shuster to do everything to conciliate the Russian Legation. The Russians are gaining the impression that Russian influence in North Persia is being displaced by British influence, under cover of Mr. Shuster's administration."

Defending the Convention.

It was, Lord Morley continued, the military party in St. Petersburg which always held that, without the Convention Russia would be in Teheran to-day. It was the Convention that improved the pacific prospects in Persia. Russian influence could not be expelled from Northern Persia, so how could it be pretended that our action in Persia would be more effectual if there were no Convention? The Russian Government declared that their object was the establishment of normal, stable relations with the Persian ex-Government, and to this end Russia proposes to make certain further proposals with which we were not acquainted.

Russia had secured the British Government categorically, and wished it to be placed on record, that the military measures were purely provisional, and that Russia had no intention of infringing the Convention. The Imperial Government had informed Russia that we could not under any circumstances recognise the ex-Shah.

The first principle of the Imperial Government's policy was to maintain the spirit and letter of the Convention. Secondly, to lose no opportunity, by advice or by benevolent mediation, to ease the situation for Persia. Thirdly, to assist them legitimately to meet their financial obligations.

Lord Morley concluded, "If we can get over the present crisis, if Russia and England do not part company, and if the spirit of the Convention is maintained, we have good reasons for hoping that we shall soon see the solution of this difficult situation."

TEHERAN, DEC. 7.

The situation is easier. The Government and leaders are checking acts likely to afford an excuse for Russian occupation.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

The First Test Match.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

In hot weather, before a moderate crowd, the match between the M. C. C. and an eleven of Australia began at Brisbane to-day. The wicket was perfect.

The M. C. C. scored 236 for eight wickets after a disastrous start, when four men were out and only 21 runs on the board.

Kinnair scored 63 by sound, flawless cricket, and hit ten fours, while Douglas was responsible for 89, (not out).

I. C. S. EXAMINATIONS.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

In yesterday's message regarding applications to compete in the Civil Service Examinations, the telegram should have read "Indian Civil Service examinations."

NAVAL PRIZE BILL.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Naval Prize Bill, which involves the Declaration of London.

GERMAN NAVAL CASUALTY.

KIEL, DEC. 7.

The battleship "Wilhelm II" went ashore in a fog at Flensburg Fiord. The cruisers "Undine" and "Danzig" are standing by.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Japanese Sympathy

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, DEC. 8.

The press is considerably occupied with the Delhi Durbar.

The *Nichi Nichi* describes the celebrations in India and Siam as matters for congratulation on the part of Japan.

The *Jiji Shimpo* says the King's visit is calculated more than anything else to impress Indians with a proper sense of the prestige and might of Britain, and to allay discontent.

THE DARDANELLES.

Russia Makes a Proposal to Turkey.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

Russia has approached the Porte with proposals to open the Dardanelles to Russian warships. Russia desires a direct understanding with Turkey, upon the principle of the Franco-German negotiations on the subject of Morocco, informing the other Powers only when the matter is settled.

The question is regarded most seriously at Constantinople, and for the moment eclipses the war with Italy.

It is stated in Constantinople that the Porte declines to entertain the proposal singly, in view of the international character of the treaties regulating the Straits.

[By a treaty made in 1841 between the five great Powers and Turkey, confirmed by the Peace of Paris in 1856, it is settled that no non-Turkish man-of-war shall pass the straits without the express permission of the Turkish Government, and even merchant vessels are only allowed to pass the castle of Chanak-Kalesi during the day.]

IRISH HOME RULE.

The Unionist Campaign.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

Mr. Bonar Law, at Bootle, yesterday, inaugurated the anti-Home Rule campaign in Lancashire and Cheshire. He said it was the duty of Unionists to convince the country that Home Rule was not the end, but the beginning of the Irish question, bringing to Ireland and England not peace but a sword. The Unionists would oppose Home Rule to the last gasp. It was utterly impossible to carry Home Rule in the present Parliament. When the time came, there would be no shirking of strong action to defeat an ignoble conspiracy.

CANADIAN RAILWAY STOCK.

Subscriptions Invited.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

Subscriptions are invited for seven million sterling 3½ per cent. mortgage debenture stock for the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway, guaranteed by the Dominion Government, price 93. Also a million sterling mortgage 4 per cent. sterling bonds for the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company, guaranteed by the Union Pacific Railroad, price 92½.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR

Clearing the Red Sea.

ROME, DEC. 8.

The Red Sea is being cleared of the enemy's vessels and the lighting of the Erythrean coast has been resumed.

ESPIONAGE TRIAL.

The Schultz Case.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

The trial of a British subject named Max Schultz, together with two German engineers, a German merchant and a housekeeper, who are charged with espionage, has commenced at Leipzig. The proceedings are *in camera*.

MR. BOTTOMLEY, M. P.

In the Bankruptcy Court.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

Mr. Bottomley has applied for a receiving order, which has been granted. He says it will not in any way interfere with his parliamentary work.

DEMANDS OF POSTAL WORKERS.

The Premier's Sympathy.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

Mr. Asquith, to-day, said he viewed with sympathy the suggestion for accelerating an enquiry into Post Office grievances. The recent increase in the cost of living alone justified a fresh investigation.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

PEKING, DEC. 7.

An edict sanctions the cutting off of pigtails. The Cabinet is considering the adoption of the European calendar.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

The Chinese Revolutionaries have promptly paid the monthly instalment of the Anglo-German loan.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

The controversies over the Insurance Bill have been by no means assuaged by the passing of the Bill. They have been greatly aggravated by general ignorance of what the Bill actually contains, a whole series of clauses and amendments having been passed undiscussed.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

Imports for November show an increase of £1,343,083. Raw cotton declined 3½ millions.

There was an increase in exports of £4,088,966, mainly in hardware, cutlery, machinery and cotton manufactures.

U. S. FOREIGN AFFAIRS

President Taft's Review.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 7.

President Taft, in his Message to Congress on Foreign Affairs, dwelt on the progress of arbitration. He urged the importance of the extension of American commercial interests, in which connection he pointed out the high record of American exports for the year. He considered the whole foreign service was developing, especially as regarded commercial interests. It was increasingly clear that there must be a flexible tariff in order to assist commerce and industry. It seemed desirable that a minimum tariff should embrace a free list.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The Moroccan Conference.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

The negotiations between France and Spain for a settlement of the Morocco question have begun in Madrid. The British Ambassador attended the first conference, and will take part throughout.

THE ABOR CAMPAIGN.

Details of the Night Attack.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DEC. 8.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphed on December 6th that he had moved the camp to the mouth of the river which runs into the Dihong, west of Babuk. This spot is known as Pusk. There was a night alarm on December 6th and 7th and blood tracts found in the morning showed that one or more Abors had been hit. Two stockades and a number of stone shoots were found deserted on December 6th and 7th and destroyed. Road-making from the Side River to Pusk is easy between Pusk. There is about a mile of extremely difficult country.

PUAK CAMP, DEC. 8.

Yesterday afternoon the three companies of the 8th Gurkhas under Lieut-Colonel Murray, who had been sent in pursuit of the enemy, returned having reached the village of Babuk which they found deserted; they discovered signs of the enemy's flight. Everywhere food and bags were seen discarded on the path, and numerous rock-shoots were still intact. An Abor was seated above one of the latter a shot was fired at him and he made off without cutting the bark rope which held it.

The direction of the enemy's flight was westward and a closer inspection of the neighbourhood of their stockade revealed many prepared bolt holes through the jungle a large encampment and also a number of undischarged rock-shoots that since been liberated by our troops. And now a smaller stockade has been found on the right flank of the main stockade. It seems obvious, however, that the Abors pinned their faith on our advancing on the path leading to the stockade along the bank of the river, for their main stockade was visible to us and was made probably with the idea that we should run our heads against it and under some close arrow rain and then be swept into the Dihong by the rock-shoots. The ground in front of the stockades was full of pits with sharp-pointed stakes driven in them.

Peculiar traits of the Abors reveal themselves here. Apparently, with the guilelessness of the primitive savage, they believed that the enemy would be confiding enough to dash themselves against such a stockade. Yet a close inspection of their Rotung defence, captured on the 19th of November showed that the defenders were possessed of unusual skill and cunning. Again, the clever way in which the Ponging people played their trump card by liberating the survivors of Mr. Williamson's party when the British column was well-established in the country showed an instance of "saving face" worthy of the astute Celestial.

Further details of the night attack on Captain Coleridge's party have come to hand. The party of Abors would appear to have been armed with guns and swords for both of these Gurkhas were killed by gunshot wounds and two others received sword cuts, the one on the stock of his rifle and the other one on his great coat. The enemy attacked the troops in two places shouting their war cry and were driven off losing two of their number. To-day the striking force moved from the place where the tide never flows into the Dihong, to this camp some 2 1-2 miles distant, also on the bank of the Dihong. Shortly after our travail here a company of the 8th Gurkhas under Major Wilson who were on ahead discovered 18 rock shoots which were released from the retaining creepers, the rumble being heard in the Camp. Down crashed the rocks through the jungle into the river with mighty splashes being greeted by cheers from the troops in Camp.

PUAK CAMP, DEC. 7.

At about 11-15 p. m. last night the camp was roused by a few shots. A party of Abors possibly with the intention of attacking had approached the perimeter taking advantage of the cover of the numerous rocks and were driven off with two of their number wounded. A spear was found near the camp but the number of the party could not be estimated. A reconnaissance in force took place to-day in the direction of Kebang with the result that two more stockades were discovered unoccupied and numerous rock shoots undischarged. One stockade was about forty yards long with a flanking bastion with its left flank resting on the river. Barricades and entangled trees blocked the passes but no enemy were seen though there were signs of recent occupation in the shape of grass shelters and cleorings in the forest. The three possible routes to Kebang present many difficulties. The upper track is too circuitous the middle one very steep and narrow, at times merely an insecure ledge over the precipice below and the road along the bank of the Dihong is impassable for laden coolies and for the ordinary individual it is no easy task and only to be accomplished by a close hugging of the rocks. A false step means sheer drop into the river. So again come natural obstacles, but in the meantime conveys are bringing up supplies for the troops. Our front for some miles is now rendered secure from stockades and rock shoots but the general advance along a route unreconnoitred and with the possibility of encountering ambuscades and pitfalls is obviously unavoidable owing to the enemy being driven from their defence. It is not improbable that they may attempt to reprisals by cutting off isolated parties and stragglers from caravans. The two recent night attacks show them in a new light, and we have already had experience of their ambushes. This camp is situated on a sandy beach at a broadening of the Dihong and is defended by outposts on the heights above it in addition to the pickets on the perimeter. All the sick and wounded are progressing favourably. The health of the troops is satisfactory and the weather leaves nothing to be desired. No advance can be made to another camp until the middle "broken road" is made passable.

PROTECTING SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS.

Association Formed in Rangoon.

RANGOON, DEC. 8.

In order to try and avoid needless winding of business concerns and to safeguard shareholders' rights a largely attended meeting was held this afternoon in the office of Mr. E. A. Villa, Bar-at-Law, when an association bearing the name of Burma Shareholders Association was formed. Mr. Villa was appointed Honorary Secretary and was asked to write to similar associations in Calcutta and Bombay and obtain their rules and articles of association.

PATHAN DACOITS.

Exemplary Sentences.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DEC. 8.

The Sessions Judge of Sialkot has delivered judgment in the dacoity case in which seven Pathans were charged with house-breaking and dacoity at the house of Hakim Rai, Sahukar of Balagh, Sialkot district, and with the murder of one inmate and causing grievous hurt to six others. Two of the accused were sentenced to transportation for life, four to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each, and one was acquitted.

WIRELESS INSTALLATIONS IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 8.

The radio-telegraph stations at Simla and Delhi, which form the first two in the link of stations to connect Calcutta with Simla by wireless telegraphy, have now been completed by the Marconi Company for the Telegraph Department. The station at Simla, which has been erected at Jutogh, is designed to work with Delhi by night and day and under all conditions of aetheric disturbances. The range of the station is 300 miles overland, partly mountainous, and is of the very latest type of the Marconi Company's 5kilowatt stations. The station at Delhi is designed to work with Simla on one side, and Allahabad on the other, the range being 600 miles overland. The aerial system is supported by six masts, each 260 ft. high, which form a conspicuous object in the landscape. It is a 30kilowatt station of most modern design. The work between these two stations leaves nothing to be desired. The signals are strong and give a pleasant musical note in receiving through the operator's telephone.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 8.

A somewhat severe earthquake occurred here last evening, at about 9 o'clock. There were three shocks, the first tremor lasting about three seconds, followed by another lasting about two seconds. This was a followed by a severe shock lasting about five seconds. The shocks seemed to be from west to east. People were at dinner at the time and there was a stampede for the open and from the upper storeys to the ground floors. It is not known yet what damage has been caused.

LATER.

Dr. Harrison, Offg. Meteorologist to the Government of Bengal, in an interview said that the shock in last night's earthquake lasted ten seconds and that the swing was very sudden. There were no preliminary tremors. It is these sudden shocks which cause great havoc when they are heavy. The sudden shock as a rule indicates that the disturbance is local but in this case Dr. Harrison has had telegrams from several places, including Bankipore, announcing that shocks were recorded there.

POLITICAL SUSPECT CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARISAL, DEC. 8.

After a protracted trial of three months the District Magistrate to-day disposed of the case against a young political suspect named Norendra Mohan Ghosh Choudhury of Noakhali who was prosecuted under Sec 109, Criminal Procedure Code. The Magistrate convicted the accused and directed him to furnish three sureties of one thousand rupees each, in default one year's rigorous imprisonment.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

The Secret Treaty of 1904.

The text has been published of the "declaration' between Britain and France respecting Egypt and Morocco signed in London by Lord Lansdowne, then Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and M. Paul Canbon, the French Ambassador, in April, 1904, together with the "secret articles" signed at the same time.

In this Declaration Britain declared that she had no intention of altering the political status of Egypt and France declared that she had no intention of altering the political status of Morocco. France would not ask for a time limit for the British occupation of Egypt and Britain recognised France's especial position in Morocco. They agreed to offer one another their diplomatic support.

The secret articles are as follow:—

1. In the event of either of the two Governments finding itself obliged by force of circumstances to modify its policy in regard to Egypt or Morocco, the undertakings which they have given the one to the other under Articles 4, 6 and 7 of the Declaration made at this date shall continue intact.

2. The Government of his Britannic Majesty has no intention at present of proposing to the Powers any modification of the capitulation regime or of the judicial organisation in Egypt.

In the event of being called on to consider in this way the opportunity of introducing in Egypt reforms tending to assimilate the Egyptian law to those of other civilised countries, the Government of the French Republic will not decline to examine the proposals but will do so on condition that the British Government will agree to consider the suggestions which the French Government may have to make with a view to introducing reforms of the same kind in Morocco.

3. The two Governments agree that a certain portion of Moorish territory adjoining Melilla Ceuta and other settlements shall from the time when the Sultan ceases to exercise his authority over them fall into the Spanish sphere of influence, and that the administration of the coast from Melilla up to the right bank of the Sebon River shall be left exclusively to Spain. At the same time, Spain must, as a condition precedent, formally signify her agreement with the provisions of Articles 4 and 7 of the Declaration of this date, and undertake to carry them out.

4. If Spain, on being invited to agree to the arrangements set forth in the preceding Article, feels obliged to abstain, the arrangement made between Great Britain and France which is expressed in the Declaration of this date, will be none the less immediately applicable.

5. In the event of the adhesion of the other Powers not being obtained to the proposal set forth in Article 1 of the Declaration of this date, the French Government will not oppose the redemption at par from July 15, 1910, of the guaranteed, preference and consolidated debt.

GERMAN OPINION.

On November 24th, an official telegram published in the "Cologne Gazette" warned the German Press against the bitter anti-English campaign which has been caused by the disclosures, and consequent knowledge of how near war had been. At the same time it says:—

"We all want to live in peace, if possible, but the opinion is that German relations with England must become better or worse."

The "Cologne Gazette" printed the following from its Berlin correspondent on the same day: "No ill-feeling has been left in Germany against France. The cause of its being otherwise with regard to the English is that we have never done any harm to Englishmen, which is not the case in regard to France, and have never caused them to suffer prejudice in any way. Accordingly we feel it to be something particularly offensive and unwarranted that Englishmen should have let themselves be driven into such an anti-German attitude. What one can, at any rate, understand in the case of the French one cannot understand in the case of the English."

The telegram warned people against any exaggerations or malevolence of a kind that Germans have often been the first to blame in others, and advises them to wait and see how the English Government expresses itself in Parliament.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT CEREMONY AT DELHI.

THE ALL-INDIA MEMORIAL TO THE LATE KING-EMPEROR.

KING GEORGE V. LAYS THE STONE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CORONATION DURBAR CAMP, DEC. 8.

To-day's principal function, the laying of the tablet by the King-Emperor of the All-India King Edward Memorial was, again, a spectacular event in which, however, the splendour of Native rule took a subordinate place. It was mainly a military pageant of striking beauty in which orderly arrangement rather than indiscriminable display was the prominent characteristic. It was a ceremony in which all arms of the service had their place, and in which British and Native soldiers stood side by side in stately homage to the memory of the late beloved Emperor. The statue is to be erected in the midst of the huge maidan lying between Fort Jumna Musjid and the Dufferin Hospital, and has a fitting prominence in this historic part of the city.

A huge circular platform has been made on which rests a large square base of red Agra sandstone, bearing a marble pedestal, which is still under construction, and which this afternoon was covered with white cloth. Upon this, eventually, will appear an equestrian statue of the late King-Emperor in bronze; and, judging from the silver replica in miniature which to-day was presented to the King, will bear a remarkable similarity to the statue of King Edward which already stands in Bombay.

Around this site to-day, the invited guests were assembled into large circles and a splendid array they made. A few Native Chiefs were present, some of them in cloth of gold and flashing jewels; but the greatest effect was produced by the officers, British and Native, of the British and Indian armies who appeared in all the varied magnificence of full dress which those two services can produce. Stalwart frontier cavalry officers in the handsome and even gaudy uniform which characterises that arm, mingled with Highlanders, Dragoons, and Hussars; and the strange uniforms of the Commandants of the Imperial Service Troops—the whole as they assembled forming a moving mass of colour which lost nothing in its rich effect by the intermingling of the more delicate tints of the dresses of English ladies. The Imperial Cadet Corps seated together in the inner circle, made a picture of charm which is rarely seen, and close by them in more common-place uniforms was a small detachment of Australian cadets. They were in grey tunics, black trousers with red piping and brown slouch hats with brown scarlet band, and in spite of the unattractiveness of this peculiar combination were a smart-looking set of lads. They, it was unofficially stated, are a party who are paying their own expenses of the visit to the Durbar, but were given special invitations to attend in uniform.

AN IMPASSIVE THRONG.

Beyond the enclosure, the edges of which were kept by Native Lancers, crowds of people from the bazaar stretched across the Maidan although from their position it was very little they could see. They crowded the stands along the road erected for the State entry: they crowded the line of roof of the Jumna Musjid, and were densely packed at every vantage point of the Dufferin Hospital.

It was again an impassive but multitudinous throng which testified to the deep interest which Their Majesties' visit has aroused.

The King, who had been occupied in the morning in receiving the private visits of Ruling Chiefs, drove down to the site soon after three, under escort of the 10th Hussars and the 11th Native Lancers. At the entrance to the ground Their Majesties were received by a guard-of-honour which formed a remarkable combination. Near the Gate were bluejackets and men of the Royal Marine Light Infantry from the ships in Bombay Harbour and next them the Gordon Highlanders stood opposite a battalion of the 2nd Gurkhas.

The scene, however, which greeted Their Majesties as they reached the end of this avenue was more noteworthy and thrilling still. At the corners of the base of the pedestal, and around the pedestal itself, stood officers and men, with colours of all Regiments, British and Indian, of which King Edward had been Colonel-in-Chief. They made a remarkable group, typical of the flower of both armies. Among them were Artillery, Horse and Field, Infantry of the line, Highlanders, Lancers, Sikhs, Gurkhas and many more; and they made a spectacle which had wrapped around it many of the most precious associations of British Indian history. Before them stood some of the magnificent trumpeters who made so striking an appearance in the State entry procession. As Their Majesties approached all colours were lowered and all troops stood at the salute while they passed slowly on to the shamiana of crimson and gold cloth where they were attended by Chobedars in splendidly rich uniforms and bearing maces surmounted with the Royal Crown.

The King Emperor wore the uniform of a Field Marshall and appeared, one thought, a little slighter than he seemed in Bombay in his Naval uniform of white, while Her Majesty was dressed in a costume of the palest and most delicate mauve with hat decorated with white ostrich plumes.

A GREAT CHEER.

As Their Majesties came in the people seemed too much impressed with the procession to think of cheering; but in a moment or two a faint cheer began in the other ring of spectators and this was caught up by the Australians, taken along by the Imperial Cadets and then became general among the assembly.

The correspondents were unable to see or hear much of the ceremony, but after the presentation of the address, and His Majesty's reply, His Majesty was seen with the Governor-General to mount the steps leading to the Statue, the memorial stone of which he duly laid in its place, at the upper part of the pedestal. As he appeared at the head of the steps he was given a great cheer which was taken up by the people within and without the enclosure. As His Majesty descended the cheering broke out anew, simultaneously with the firing of the Royal salute from the Battery near the Fort, every shot having a double echo thrown back by the walls of the lofty buildings all round.

Their Majesties then returned to their carriages the notable figure amongst their suit being the Maharana of Udaipur who has just been appointed, as the Hindu Chief of the most ancient lineage, to be Ruling Chief-in-Waiting to the King-Emperor, an honour, the greater as it is the first appointment of its kind.

The fairly dressed crowd now slowly disappeared: meanwhile the crowd of Press photographers were left eagerly snapping the golden trowel, the silver regalia, the gorgeous chotedars and trumpeters, and other detached portions of the notable pageant.

RECALLING THE PAST.

CORONATION DURBAR, DEC. 8.

His Imperial Majesty spent this morning receiving visits from Ruling Chiefs in brilliant weather. The Governor-General in the meanwhile paying return visits to the Chiefs who had the honour of reception in the King's Camp yesterday.

The event of the day, however, was the unveiling of the All India Memorial tablet to the late King Edward. A melancholy interest attaches to this function as it was only nine years ago in Delhi that his late Majesty was proclaimed Emperor of India. The memorial will eventually consist of a large bronze statue which has not yet been completed. The site chosen is in the centre of a well laid out garden which has been created on the maidan between the Fort and the Jumna Masjid. To-day's function consisted in the unveiling by his Imperial Majesty of a memorial tablet which will form a foundation for the statue. The scene both inside and outside the garden was a brilliant one. Inside were the feudatory Chiefs, heads of administrations, high officials, and other subscribers with their families. Outside the picturesque crowd filled every avenue of the approach and pressed upon the troops that lined the Royal route. Every roof and balcony round were occupied with eager eyed spectators. The Governor-General and Lady Hardinge arrived early upon the scene and shortly afterwards the Royal procession wound into sight, the 10th Royal Hussars and the 11th Lancers forming the escort. Their Imperial Majesties were received by Lord Hardinge and the Members of the Executive Committee headed by the Hon'ble Mr. Carlyle and they were introduced to Their Majesties. The Guards of Honour furnished by Royal Navy, Royal Marine Artillery, Second Battalion, Gordon Highlanders and 2nd Gurkha Rifles presented arms. A Royal Salute was fired from the ramparts of the Fort, and the Royal Standard was hoisted upon the Delhi Gate. Their Imperial Majesties were conducted in procession to the dais. The trumpeters gave a flourish and Lord Hardinge stepped forward and read the address.

THE COMMITTEE'S ADDRESS.

Lord Hardinge, in asking the King Emperor to unveil the All-India Memorial Stone to the late King Edward VII, presented the following address—

May it please Your Imperial Majesty—On behalf of the Committee of the All-India Memorial to your illustrious and greatly beloved father the King-Emperor Edward VII I have the honour to ask Your Imperial Majesty to place in position the Memorial Stone of a statue to his memory, to which subscriptions have been contributed by thousands and thousands of Your Imperial Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects in India, rich and poor sharing the privilege of testifying to the love and reverence with which the name of their illustrious ruler will ever be cherished. In the statue that is to adorn this pedestal will be enshrined a lasting pledge of the gratitude of the many millions of your Indian people for the peace, justice and prosperity that prevailed during the late King-Emperor's all to short but strenuous reign which brought him in the glorious victories of peace the rewards of high endeavours and of duty unflinchingly fulfilled. In this city of ancient historic memories and heroic achievements the statue of our great and revered King-Emperor will stand not only as a splendid sentinel guarding the records of the great dynasties of the past and of the loyal devotion to your Throne of the countless races and people of Your Majesty's Great Empire in India, but it will remain as a lasting symbol of the love of England and her rulers for India and her peoples, and a guarantee of their power and desire to lead India forward on the path of noble aims and high aspirations. And now in asking Your Imperial Majesty to place this stone in position we entrust this noble memorial of a most illustrious sovereign to the homage of posterity and to the loyal keeping of Your Imperial Majesty's Indian subjects.

THE ROYAL REPLY.

His Imperial Majesty replied as follows t—

The Address which you have just read has touched my heart and awakened the memories of what we all, and I most of all, owe to my dear father the late King-Emperor. He was the first of my house to visit India and it was by his command that I came, six short years ago to this great and wonderful land. Alas! little did we then think how soon we should have to mourn his loss.

You tell me that this Memorial represents the contributions, not only of a few who may have had the privilege of personal acquaintance with my father, but of thousands of his and my people in India.

I am glad to know that the deep and abiding concern which he felt for India has met with so warm a response from the hearts of her children.

I rejoice to think that this statue will stand, a noble monument on a beautiful and historic site, to remind generations yet unborn of your loyal affection, and of his sympathy and trust, sentiments which, please God, always will be traditional between India and the Members of my House.

His Imperial Majesty then advanced to the base of the pedestal accompanied by the Queen-Empress and unveiled the tablet. The assembled troops gave a Royal Salute, the massed bands struck up the National Anthem, the entire assembly rose, and the Saluting Battery stationed near the Water Gate fired a salute of one hundred and one guns. The senior member of the Committee advanced and tendered to the Governor-General a miniature of the memorial which His Imperial Majesty graciously accepted. Then the King-Emperor and Queen Empress left in procession under a Royal salute. A feature of the function was that detachments of all those corps present in connection with the Coronation Durbar of whom His late Imperial Majesty was Colonel-in-Chief, lined the perimeter of the enclosure, their colours and massed bands occupying a prominent position in front.

ROYAL DINNER PARTY.

LATER.

The Queen-Empress motored out to the Kutub ruins this morning, some eleven miles from Delhi, while His Imperial Majesty was receiving visits from the Ruling Chiefs.

In the evening a large dinner party was given by Their Imperial Majesties in the King's Camp at which a number of the principal officers and their wives were present.

THURSDAY'S PRESENTATIONS.

CORONATION DURBAR, DEC. 7.

His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor held a reception of Ruling Chiefs in the Reception Tent this afternoon. Their Highnesses were conducted to the audience chamber and were in turn received by His Imperial Majesty.

The following Chiefs had the honour of being received:—H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Maharaja of Mysore, the Maharana of Udaipur, the Maharaja of Jaipur, the Maharaja of Jodhpur, the Maharaja of Bundi, the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Maharao of Kota, the Maharaja of Kishengarh, the Maharaja of Bharatpur, the Maharaja of Jaisalmer, the Maharaja of Alwar, the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, the Maharaja of Seroni, the Maharawal of Dungarpur, the Maharaja of Kolhapur, the Rao of Kutch, the Maharaja of Idar, and the Mir of Khairpur.

During the ceremony guards-of-honour of the Royal Berkshire Regiment and the 16th Rajputs were mounted in front of the Reception Tent.

THE BOXING TOURNAMENT.

CORONATION DURBAR, DEC. 8.

The following are the results at the Coronation Durbar Boxing Tournament on the tenth night in the 2nd round:—

BANTAM WEIGHTS:—Pte. Thompson, (Lancashire Fusiliers) vs. Pte. Banyard, (Lancashire Fusiliers). A close fight. The first round was in favour of Thompson, but the second was for Banyard. The latter won after a close fight. Dr. Coles, (Connaught Rangers) vs. Pte. Burns, (Loyal North Lancashires). The latter won the fight very easily. Lce.-Cpl. Twibley, (Essex Regiment) vs. Pte. Buckingham, (Royal Berkshire Regiment). The former won. Pte. Mitchell, (Royal Scots) vs. Bugler Hinde, (Durham Light Infantry). A close fight. Hinde won on points.

FEATHER WEIGHTS:—Lce. Cpl. Panton, (Middlesex Regiment) vs. Pte. Haldane, (Royal Scots). The latter gained the verdict by a narrow margin. Pte. Dow, (Black Watch) vs. Bandsman Sturgeon, (K.O. S. B.). Sturgeon, the heavier man and harder hitter, gained the fight by a short margin. Pte. Minor, (Lancashire Fusiliers) vs. Pte. Plant, (7th Dragoon Guards). A poor fight in the first two rounds, after which Plant fought the better and won. Rifleman Price, (Rifle Brigade) vs. Driver Chandler, ("X" Battery R. H. A.) A good fight. Chandler won on points.

LIGHT WEIGHTS:—Pte. Batham, (Lancashire Fusiliers) vs. Pte. Makins, (Loyal North Lancs. Regiment). Bantham gave up in the third round after some very heavy punishment. Pte. Simmonds, (Royal Berkshire Regiment) vs. Pte. Blythe, (Black Watch). Simmonds gave up in the second round Lce. Cpl. Russell, (Royal West Kent Regiment) vs. Sgt. Arthur, (Inniskilling Dragoons). A lot of clinching; a poor fight, awarded to Russell. Pte. Blake, (Middlesex Regiment) vs. Pte. Burns, (H. L. I.) A very good fight all through. Blake just managed to win on points.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS:—Pte. Donkin vs. Pte. McLeod, (Seaforth Highlanders). A very close fight. Donkin had slightly the better of the first two rounds, but McLeod nearly put his man out in the third round. After an extra round of two minutes, McLeod gained the verdict. Sgt. Chievers (Essex Regiment) vs. Pte. McAttee, (Durham Light Infantry.) Chievers proved himself to be best man from the start and fought his opponent in a very sporting way. The referee stopped the fight in the last round naming Chievers, the winner.

MOFUSSIL CELEBRATIONS.

BENARES.

BENARES, DEC. 8.

The day of Their Majesties' State Entry into Delhi was celebrated as a day of universal rejoicing by the people of Benares. From the early forenoon, the streets began to fill with crowds of all castes and creeds who began to take up their positions although hours elapsed before the procession in which Their Majesties' portraits were carried actually began its march through the City. The bazars were lavishly decorated and presented a sight such has been seldom seen in Benares before. The procession started from Queen's College. Their Majesties' autograph portraits, presented to the Central Hindu College when they visited the institution as Prince and Princess of Wales, were decorated with flowers and placed in a beautiful howdah on an elephant, This was followed by elephants, camels, infantry, cavalry, artillery and a band of school children. A long line of carriages belonging to the richer folk followed the procession which was nearly a mile long. The route was decorated with festoons, flags and evergreens, and triumphal arches were erected bearing mottos. The crowds along the road cheered as the procession passed.

The procession terminated at Queen's Park, where, under a big shamiana, a largely attended meeting was held. The two portraits of the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress were placed in two chairs in front. Mr. Streatfield, Magistrate, presided over the meeting. Verses in Urdu, Sanskrit and Hindi were read and prayers were offered for she long life and happiness of Their Majesties. The meeting dispersed amidst deafening cheers.

IN THE BENGALS.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 8.

The Coronation celebrations in both the Bengals began yesterday, and the papers are full of telegrams from moffusil stations giving detailed accounts of observance of the day. The celebrations everywhere were similar. At ten in the morning salutes were fired to announce Their Imperial Majesties' State Entry into Delhi. Meetings were held, medals given to the school-children, "Sankirtan" parties paraded the streets and pujas and prayers were offered at the temples and mosques. Officials and non-officials, Hindus and Mahomedans and Christians all took part in the ceremonies.

RANGOON.

RANGOON, DEC. 8.

A church parade was held here yesterday afternoon, at the Diocesan Boys High School, at which over seven hundred children from various schools were present. After inspection of the pupils by Major O'Brien of the 1st Border Regiment, 150 medals, given by the Education Department to commemorate the Coronation, were presented. At the close of the march-past cheers were given by the pupils for the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress.

LAHORE.

LAHORE, DEC. 8.

The ceremonial to be held in connection with the Durbar Day Proclamation will be held by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rattigan at Lahore on the 12th instant when he will read the Royal Proclamation, after which it will be read in Urdu by Rai Sahib Hotu Singh. The Military Band will be in attendance and Volunteers will be drawn up and pictures of Their Imperial Majesties will be unveiled. The names of the recipients of titles and other honours will be announced and certificates of honours distributed, and selected poems in honor of the occasion recited.

Distribution of blankets to the poor in connection with the Coronation festivities commenced from yesterday and the feeding of poor will take place on the 12th instant.

MADRAS.

MADRAS, DEC. 8.

The day of His Majesty the King-Emperor's entry into Delhi, was observed in Madras, as a public holiday. The city was decorated and at Mount Road the places of business were adorned with bunting while the offices on the Beach also presented a gay appearance. The illuminations at night suffered owing to rain which unfortunately fell after 6 o'clock.

BOMBAY.

BENE-ISRAELS AND DELHI DURBAR.

A social gathering of the Bene-Israel community, in honour of the Imperial Delhi Durbar, will

be held in the Israelite High School, Mazagon, to-morrow at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. D. J. Samson, L.C.E. will preside.

Tuesday, the 12th December, 1911, will be observed as a Post Office holiday on account of the Imperial Durbar to be held on that day at Delhi, for the purpose of making known the solemnity of His Majesty the King-Emperor's Coronation. All the departments of the Bombay G.P.O. and Town sub-offices will work as on Sundays.

OLD BOMBAY EXHIBITION,

Military Display in the Stadium

Last night in the Stadium at the Exhibition of Old Bombay another of the military displays, which are a feature of the entertainments provided, was held. The first item on the programme was a miniature battle by the men of the 96th Berars. The scene depicts a survey party of Indian troops, who are approached by supposed friendlies. These natives prove to be enemies and suddenly rush the improvised entrenchment. The Indian troops stem the attack as long as possible, but are eventually overcome by numbers and retire in an orderly manner over a pontoon bridge. The enemies' attack is cut off by the blowing up of the bridge. The Berars carried out their performance in a clever manner and the makes up of the attacking party, who advanced with eerie war cries, were most realistic.

Then followed the prettiest and most effective spectacle of the evening, the quadrilles by the men of the 7th Dragoon Guards each separate figure in the quadrilles was gone through with precision by men and horses alike, the latter taking as keen an interest in the dance as their riders and showing much intelligence. This item was highly appreciated by the spectators. A Gymnastic display of vaulting on horseback was then given by men of the same corps whose display was undoubtedly the outcome of careful training. The most effective act in this part of the programme was the riding standing up. A clever exposition of jumping followed the men going over the jumps with folded arms and with their hands held over theis heads.

The programme was concluded by a torch light tattoo by the men of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. The men carried lamps of various colours which added to the effect of the figure marching which the participants went through. The evolutions were diverse and pleasing to the eye and they were accompanied by music from the admirable Drum and Fife and Brass bands of the Regiment.

THE ROYAL VOYAGE.

ARRIVAL AT PORT SAID.

From early morning on Nov. 20, Port Said presented an exceedingly gay appearance. Animated throngs congregated in the streets in expectation of the threefold honour of a visit from the King, the Khedive, and Prince Zia-ed-Din, the Sultan's son. The streets were lavishly decorated with the flags of all nations and arches and festoons, and the balconies were crowded with spectators watching the arrival of notable personages. Special trains brought Prince Mohamed Ali, the Khedive's brother, Lord Kitchener, General Sir John Maxwell, commanding the British force in Egypt, Sir Reginald Wingate, the Sirdar, and the Government officials, all of whom except Lord Kitchener awaited the arrival of the Khedive. Prince Zia-ed-Din, who had intended to come by sea from Alexandria, altered his plans and came by rail with the Khedive, arriving at Port Said at a quarter past four. Both inspected the two guards of honour, composed of Scots Guards, with the 21st Lancers' band and native infantry, drawn up on a special platform, whence the Khedive and Prince Zia-ed-Din embarked immediately in the yacht "Mahroussa." All the ships at nightfall were illuminated [illegible] dressings of flags very brilliant [illegible]. The "M[illegible]" especially was conspicuous [illegible] with electric lamps. Meanwhile, in expectation of arrival of the "Medina" with the King and Queen on board, masses of spectators crowded the breakwater looking seawards, where two cruisers were anchored. The [illegible] saluted the "Medina" at five o'clock. Slowly approaching alone, the "Medina" [illegible] shortly before six [illegible] Suez Canal [illegible] where Lord Kitchener was staying. [illegible] was a brilliant [illegible], the [illegible] scintillating with multi-coloured lights [illegible] and the public and business buildings. At night the streets were thronged with surging enthusiastic crowds. The band of the [illegible] played outside the Exchange.

[illegible] "Medina" [illegible] the Khedive [illegible] [illegible] the vessel had taken up her moorings in front of the Suez Canal Company's offices Lord Kitchener and [illegible] British Consul-General proceeded on board to greet their Majesties. [illegible] Kitchener and Major-Gen. Sir John Maxwell, general officer commanding British [illegible] Egypt [illegible] the Premier; Rushdi Pasha, [illegible] Foreign Affairs; Sir Henry Harvey, Financial [illegible] to the Egypt [illegible] Ministry [illegible] Lord Kitchener and Major [illegible] Maxwell had the honour of dining with the King that night.

[illegible] were [illegible] the 21st in honour of [illegible] the King and Queen in the port, and the band of the 21st Lancers played selections in front of the Canal Company's offices, opposite which the "Medina" was moored. The first to go on board the "Medina" [illegible] Lord Kitchener, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Reginald Wingate, the Sirdar, and Major-Gen. Sir John Maxwell, general officer commanding the British force in Egypt, and their staffs. Later the King received the Khedive, who was accompanied by Said Zulfikar Pasha, the Grand [illegible] [illegible] Mohamed Ali, the Khedive's brother, was [illegible] received by His Majesty. [illegible] presented a letter from the Sultan to the [illegible] visiting His Majesty [illegible] and a [illegible] voyage.

THE SULTAN AND THE KING.

Prince Zia-ed-Din [illegible] handed [illegible] the Sultan's letter to King George expressing his happiness that the Sultan had [illegible] to him the mission [illegible] to the King and Queen [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] The Prince reiterated in person the sentiments which the Sultan had expressed in his letter. In his letter the Sultan said:—

"I take advantage of the occasion of your Majesty's departure for India to send my son as the bearer of a letter to your Majesty. My son is charged to present my salutations and good wishes to your Majesty as a token of my heartfelt friendship and of the sentiments I entertain for your Majesty and for England's great [illegible] I beg you to believe that my son will express to your [illegible] my [illegible] in the wish that the relations between our two countries may ever remain friendly. I [illegible] Majesty to accept the [illegible] of my [illegible] devotion to your Majesty and the Queen."

King George replied:—

"In receiving from [illegible] hands the Sultan's letter, I wish to [illegible] how touched I am to [illegible] by this attention [illegible] the part of your great father and [illegible] my thanks for your expression of compliments to the Queen. I trust that the good and friendly relations between our two [illegible] may ever endure."

His Majesty then handed to Prince Zia-ed-Din an autograph letter to the Sultan.

Lord Kitchener [illegible] presented to the King [illegible] distinguished Turkish statesmen [illegible] Said Bey, the [illegible] Premier; Rushdi Pasha, the Minister for [illegible]; Sir Henry Harvey, Financial Adviser to the Egyptian [illegible] Mr. Graham, [illegible] M. de France [illegible] Canal Company [illegible] M. Belch [illegible] the first [illegible] agency [illegible] the principal members of the Suez Canal Company. Subsequently Lord Kitchener presented [illegible] Governor of the Suez Canal to the King, and Mr. Belch, the British Consul-General.

His Majesty returned the visit of the Khedive later in the morning, being [illegible] to the Khedival yacht "Mahroussa" attended by Lord Kitchener, the Duke of Teck, [illegible] Commander Sir Charles Cust and Capt. Godfrey-Faussett.

On the conclusion of the visit the [illegible] with his staff and inspected the guards of honour [illegible] [illegible] Sir [illegible] Leslie and Capt [illegible] [illegible] the Khedive, Prince [illegible]

Prince Mohamed Ali, Lord Kitchener, General Sir Reginald Wingate, General Sir John Maxwell, Kiamil Pasha, Said Bey, Rushdi Pasha, Sir Henry Harvey, Mr. Graham, M. de France, Said Zulfikar Pasha, Mr. Belch and Mr. Greg.

Lord Kitchener, General Sir Reginald Wingate, and General Sir John Maxwell had the honour of dining with his Majesty. After dinner there was a display of fireworks.

PASSAGE OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

The King and Queen, on board the "Medina," passed through the Suez Canal without any vexatious delays, the 100 miles of the canal being negotiated in very quick time as compared with the sixteen hours usually consumed on the journey. A Reuter's telegram despatched early on Nov. 22 from Port Said announced that the royal yacht and the four escorting cruisers had entered the canal. Superb weather prevailed during the voyage, and at six o'clock in the evening the royal yacht was sighted from Suez.

THE QUEEN-MOTHER.

A NEW ZEALAND INVITATION.

The Premier of New Zealand, speaking at a recent meeting of the Wellington Women's Social and Political League, announced that he had invited Queen Alexandra to visit New Zealand. The following correspondence has taken place on the subject:—

"Hotel Cecil, July 5, 1911.

"Dear Mr. Harcourt,—Would you be so good as to convey to her Majesty Queen Alexandra a cordial invitation from the Government and people of New Zealand to visit the Dominion as the guest of the country? The women of New Zealand especially would be proud, indeed, if her Majesty were to bestow such a favour. I may say I spoke to his Majesty the King on the matter, and he expressed his concurrence in my extending the invitation to his royal mother: —Yours sincerely, J. G. Ward."

"Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W.,

"July 10,1911.

"Dear Sir Joseph Ward,—Mr. Harcourt has forwarded to me your letter to him of the 5th inst., which I have, as requested, submitted to Queen Alexandra, and I am now charged by her Majesty to deliver you the following reply :—

"Queen Alexandra is deeply touched at receiving the invitation from the people of New Zealand to visit the Dominion. Nothing would have given more pleasure to her Majesty than to accept, had it been possible, the invitation to visit a part of the British Dominions, of whose kindly feelings and warmth of sentiment to the Mother Country she has seen so many proofs. It has always been her sorrow that she was never able to visit the Overseas Dominions with her beloved Consort in his lifetime, and she feels now that it would be too painful to her to undertake so important a journey as this is deprived of the presence of one by whose side for forty-seven years all such visits were made. Queen Alexandra feels sure that the kind-hearted people of New Zealand will understand this, and will forgive her for not accepting the invitation she so greatly appreciates.—I remain, dear Sir Joseph Ward, very faithfully yours, D. M. Probyn, General-Comptroller to her Majesty Queen Alexandra."

ROYAL VISIT AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

THE WASTE OF HUMAN LIFE.

A long letter appeared in the "Times" on Nov. 24th, from which we quote the following :—

. . . By a process of exclusion it has been estimated by the Government of India that of the average 4,500,000 of deaths yearly registered in British India under the head "fevers," 1,000,000 may be safely ascribed to malaria. Little idea of the perennial economic loss which results to the country can be gathered [illegible] which in the individual repeatedly produces disability to labour, slowly [illegible] physical powers, and renders it [illegible] intercurrent affections. But in the influence of [illegible] of sickness be also considered, and it be [illegible] that the poorest of the working [illegible] alone affected, it is probable that the total [illegible] productive expenditure by the people of India on account of this disease [illegible] £20,000,000 yearly. About [illegible] cholera.

[illegible] the continued presence of which has attracted some [illegible] attention in Great Britain, have fallen victims [illegible] equivalent of one and a half of the entire population of Scotland or Ireland.

[illegible] enormous loss of human lives from plague and malaria, and the incidental influence upon the "producers" of the population, must represent a severe handicap upon the long delayed industrial development of India. In the Punjab, it has been recognised that even normal agriculture has been [illegible], while recruiting from the many races of this province has been continued with difficulty. The recent census [illegible] shows that during the past [illegible] has [illegible] a [illegible] increase [illegible] per cent in the population, whereas for the Bombay and United Provinces there has been an actual decrease of 1.8 and [illegible] per cent. respectively. Irrespective of potential lives thus lost the decrease represents on the former population of the Punjab, including Native States in that area, 633,000 lives.

What efforts are being made to stem this fearful waste of human life, and [illegible] in the required direction?

[illegible] OF SANITARY [illegible]

Although [illegible] of certain provinces form an exception [illegible] systematic and [illegible] sanitary supervision [illegible] executive staffs limited to the populations of municipalities, [illegible] to about [illegible],000,000 of the total [illegible] in British India. Indeed, if it be [illegible] the agricultural [illegible] of the total residents in rural areas, it may be said that [illegible] there great contrasts to the [illegible] advantages [illegible] sanitary supervision [illegible] at the most [illegible] of their water supplies, whilst the reporting of and [illegible] dealing with epidemic diseases in the [illegible] no better agency [illegible] overworked revenue subordinates—as probably was the case 300 years ago.

In short, in an absence of an executive sanitary service performing its functions [illegible] rural areas the whole sanitary administration of India must perforce be merely [illegible] great talk and report-making [illegible] It would be just as reasonable to send officers [illegible] regiment and forget the principles to attempt the application of practical sanitation amongst a population of 244,000,000 with the skeleton organisation thus indicated.

In our opinion, to the absence of an [illegible] sanitary organisation [illegible] solely ascribed the failure to deal with [illegible] except in isolated localities the [illegible] of cholera and [illegible] and the officers dealing with plague [illegible] long after its introduction that the [illegible] made to redress [illegible] stretch [illegible] disappointment [illegible] as men who have dealt practically [illegible] in India, we are not unaware [illegible] objections expressed by [illegible] ments as regards the large [illegible] red executive sanitary [illegible] which [illegible] have hitherto [illegible] advance [illegible] disturbance of caste feelings [illegible] object [illegible] those acquainted with the hygiene of [illegible] recruiting [illegible] of the races [illegible] dealt with [illegible] the absence of funds [illegible] disappear if funds were [illegible] sanitation [illegible] were afforded [illegible] Government [illegible] application of applied sanitation is practically [illegible] the [illegible] unnecessary [illegible] shown [illegible] work when conducted [illegible] reasonable lines and conform [illegible] with caste [illegible] [illegible] the great weapon of [illegible] advance of sanitation [illegible] get that [illegible] years back [illegible] might [illegible] Yet [illegible] record [illegible] tendency [illegible] sanitary service [illegible] epidemics [illegible] irregularities [illegible] elected sanitation as [illegible]

cation and the gaining of certificates of qualification recognised by Government, no such results need be apprehended.

WANTED—METHODICAL FINANCE.

No less urgent than the appointment of an organised sanitary staff is the necessity for providing funds for sanitation on some other than the existing haphazard method. This requires no mere power of making a speech once yearly at the Budget meeting of the Legislative Council, but the position of influence in finance which a membership of the Viceroy's Council would bestow. There can be no doubt that the best arrangement in the interest of sanitation is a separate Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, provided he were independent of the director-general of the Indian Medical Service and a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. But as matters stand at present should there be hesitation to fill the vacant post of Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India on these lines until a well-considered scheme of sanitary reform has been devised, then the best temporary means of securing financial means and control would be by appointing the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service Member for Public Health, and giving him as his sanitary adviser a Secretary who should be a well-paid officer selected from existing sanitary commissioners with local governments. The functions of this secretary should not be that of writing reports in Simla, but of personal conference with local governments and their sanitary commissioners, so that the comparative financial necessities of sanitation in various parts of the country shall be duly weighed by expert officers before Budgets are framed by the Imperial and local Governments.

Were the two reforms above suggested in sanitary organisation carried out, it should be possible to show before the next census so marked a fall in preventible mortality that the people of India will date the days of health and prosperity from the year of the Coronation Durbar of their Emperor George V.—We are, Sir, yours faithfully,

W. G. King, late Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Madras and Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Burma.

Ronald Ross, late of the Indian Medical Service, Professor of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool University.

W. J. Simpson, late health officer, Calcutta, Professor of Hygiene, King's College, London.

THE R. M. A. BAND.

To Perform at the Town Hall.

By permission of the Captain and Officers of H. M. S. "Medina," H. I. M. The King-Emperor's orchestral band will give three interesting performances of music at the Town Hall on Monday, Thursday and Saturday next week. Further particulars appear in our advertisement columns.

The band of the Royal Marine Artillery is stationed, when at Headquarters at Eastney, Portsmouth, and is considered one of the first bands in the United Kingdom. The band, both instrument and string, consists of Lieut. B. S. Green (Bandmaster) and 49 musicians. Their repertoire is replete with works of all the best and most eminent composers, of both classical and light music. During the winter months they give a series of Symphony Concerts in Southsea and Ryde, which are highly appreciated by large audiences. The R. M. A. band was one of the favourite bands of Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, who, when in residence at Osborne, frequently commanded them to perform before her. They were also the chosen band to accompany His Late Majesty, King Edward VII, and Queen Alexandra on all cruises of H. M. Yacht "Victoria and Albert" an honour they maintained on the accession of H. M. King George V and Queen Mary. Lieut. Green has been the recipient of many Royal favours. By the late King, he was presented with a handsome gold-mounted baton, the Victorian and Coronation Medals, a gold [illegible] with the Royal Monogram set in diamonds, and a pair of handsome gold and diamond sleeve links. During a visit of H. M. Queen Alexandra to Copenhagen, the band had the honour of performing before His late Majesty, King Christian IX of Denmark, at Bernsdorff Castle, on which occasion King Christian highly complimented the bandmaster and his band on the excellent manner in which they performed, and as a mark of his appreciation made Lieut. Green a knight of the Order of the Dannebrog. During the same cruise Her Majesty Queen Alexandra presented Lieut. Green with a handsome pin with the Royal Monogram set in [illegible] also with an autographed photo of Her Majesty. Again, during His Late Majesty, King Edward VII's visit to Kiel, Lieut. Green was decorated with the Order of the Red Eagle by the German Emperor, who expressed his delight at the brilliant performance of the band.

Lieut. Green has also been presented with autographed photographs of their Majesties, the King and Queen of Norway, and H. R. H. Princess Victoria; also from the late [illegible] handsome pin. His late Majesty, King Carlos of Portugal, conferred upon Lieut. Green the insignia of Chevalier of the Royal Military Order of Our Lady of the Conception [illegible] Green and a portion of the R. M. A. Band accompanied Their Majesties the King and Queen (then Prince and Princess of Wales) to Norway, on the occasion of the Coronation of Their Majesties King Haakon and Queen Maud. King Haakon presented Lieut. Green with a Coronation Medal, and King George (then Prince of Wales) also presented him with a handsome pin set in diamonds. On the occasion of His Late Majesty King Edward VII's visit to Reval, Lieut. Green was decorated with the Gold Medal of St. Anne, by the Czar of Russia. During a recent visit of H. M. Queen Alexandra and Czarina [illegible] the King of the Hellenes decorated Lieut. Green with the Order of the Redeemer. On the occasion of the Dowager Empress of Russia accompanied His late Majesty, King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra on a Mediterranean Cruise, Lieut. Green was presented with a gold watch and chain, embossed with the Imperial arms [illegible] by the Empress. Lieut. Green is also the possessor of the Coronation Medal presented to him by H. M. King George V.

STANDARD OIL TRUST.

Mr. Rockefeller's Defence.

A [illegible] of a Reuter message dated London [illegible] stating that Mr. John D. Rockefeller had resigned the presidency and directorship of the Standard Oil Company, the [illegible] from New York, on Nov. 24 [illegible] brought [illegible] Committee which is [illegible] the Steel Trust [illegible] Mr. [illegible] iron ore [illegible] railroad monopoly [illegible] loans of 420,000 (£84,000) [illegible] dols. [illegible],000,000 [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] when it could [illegible] discussion.

The Standard [illegible] published [illegible] charges [illegible] guilty of "cut-throat" methods [illegible] acquiring [illegible] property [illegible] brothers [illegible] which may exonerate him [illegible] charge of [illegible] and [illegible] specifically [illegible] in the [illegible] paper [illegible] Mr. Rockefeller [illegible] charges [illegible] had acted [illegible] something [illegible] that [illegible] settlement [illegible] agents will no [illegible] request with [illegible] recovered property [illegible] the [illegible],000 (£140,000 [illegible] returned [illegible] that if [illegible] Rev. F. Gates before the Stanley [illegible] contradic[illegible] [illegible] of Minnesota [illegible] for the Merritt [illegible]

[illegible] for a grand [illegible] ball [illegible] the Royal [illegible] in [illegible] Durbar [illegible]

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

London, Nov. 24.

The discussion on the schedules of the Insurance Bill was begun in the Commons on Monday and finished on Tuesday. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's resolution respecting the report of the Special Railway Commission led to an important debate on Wednesday. Ultimately an amendment moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was carried by 167 votes to 108.

Resolutions have been passed by a large number of branches of the British Medical Association declaring that the profession will refuse to carry out the duties which the Insurance Bill proposes to assign to it if the measure passes into law in its present form. A meeting of women to protest against the clauses of the Bill affecting domestic servants is to be held at the Albert Hall next Wednesday evening.

The South Somerset Election resulted in the return of the Hon. Aubrey Herbert, by 148 votes. This is a Unionist gain. At Hitchin Lord Robert Cecil, (U.) was elected with a majority of 1,633.

There was a renewal of the aggressive policy of the Women Suffragists on Tuesday evening, when a number of women sought to obtain admission to the House of Commons to protest against the Government's proposed franchise Reform Bill. Windows were broken at many Government and other offices, and in all over 220 persons, including Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Lady Constance Lytton were taken into custody. Mrs. Lawrence was sentenced to a month's imprisonment, various women were sent to trial, and fines were imposed on others.

The quarterly returns published by the Registrar-General show a remarkable decline in the "natural increase" in the population of England and Wales. The excess of births over deaths for the three months ended September 30 was only 81,645, as compared with 123,022 in the third quarter of 1910.

Many country districts have been flooded as the result of the recent rain. The Aire and Calder Canal burst its banks near Barnsley on Monday and navigation will be impossible for several months.

The Mazarine Bible in the Huth collection was sold on Monday for £5,800, believed to be the highest price ever paid in England for an early printed book.

The trial of the action arising out of the collision between H. M. S. Hawke and the White Star liner Olympic is proceeding before Sir Samuel Evans, Commander Blunt holds to the theory that the suction of the Olympic was the cause of the accident.

In the King's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Grantham and a Special Jury, Sir Joseph Robinson, Bt., was awarded £1,100 damages in an action for libel against the author and publisher of "Reminiscences of Kimberley."

BELGIUM.

A Socialist Deputy, M. Trollet, interpellating the War Minister on Tuesday, said the condition of the Army was lamentable, the forts and defences of the Meuse were inefficient, and the measures of the military authorities for the purpose of strengthening the Meuse and Antwerp defences were taken too late —only when the international situation had become dangerous. General Hellebaut, in reply, declared that every possible step had been taken to be prepared for eventualities. All that was to be done in the event of foreign egression was planned, and five days an army corps of 100,000 men could be mobilizeed.

FRANCE.

The returns for the first half of 1911 show that the deaths in France during that period exceeded the number of births by 13,279. These figures are remarkable when compared with the [illegible] for the corresponding period of last year, when the births exceeded the deaths by [illegible],139.

Corporal D[illegible]champs has been found guilty of [illegible] and selling it to Germany and has been sentenced to 50 years' penal servitude.

Our own Correspondent at Paris telegraphs that there is no truth in the statement published by a Vienna [illegible] to the effect that certain territorial exchanges, including the French "colonies" in India, have been arranged between France and England, and that the financial arrangements [illegible] question are [illegible] There was a proposal of somewhat this sort some time ago, but they did not lead to anything.

GERMANY.

The [illegible]burg Provincial [illegible] has adopted a resolution imposing a tax on bachelors [illegible] [illegible] to pay [illegible] rate of 25 per cent higher than is exacted from married men unless they are legally obliged to provide for other relatives.

Mass meetings of lower-grade officials ("Unterbeamte") have been held in some 200 German towns to discuss the increase in the cost of living. At the Berlin meeting there was an attendance of [illegible],000. A resolution was [illegible] unanimously approving of an immediate increase of salaries and housing allowances and [illegible] [illegible] improvement [illegible]

MEXICO.

General Reyes, the Mexican reactionary, has been arrested in Texas on a charge of [illegible] in United States territory against his Government. Internal [illegible] the [illegible] reported to be very serious; [illegible] in many states [illegible] dealt with only; strikes [illegible] factories [illegible] general, but a [illegible] [illegible] The impression is that the new [illegible] will take a firm stand and [illegible] to [illegible] out his [illegible] to [illegible] country into a more stable condition and to re-[illegible] confidence.

PORTUGAL.

Senhor [illegible], Premier in his speech at the opening of Parliament, said his desire [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] chief [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] Premier said [illegible] Budget, which [illegible] of finance [illegible] has been [illegible] elected.

[illegible] general strike among the [illegible] on Sunday [illegible] of wages [illegible] have been [illegible] and several [illegible] Republican [illegible] have resulted. The Government has taken [illegible] measures to [illegible] ahead [illegible]

PERSIA.

The P[illegible] as [illegible] that [illegible] being [illegible] by [illegible] failure [illegible] In [illegible] 12 [illegible] appeased to any [illegible] [illegible] give rise to [illegible] has returned the following [illegible] Major [illegible] Shuster's nation [illegible] consultation with the law [illegible] Miss [illegible] British [illegible] claim [illegible] within [illegible] cannot [illegible] and [illegible] manner [illegible] probably [illegible] no reason to [illegible] the Russian Government [illegible] facilities [illegible]

[illegible] whose [illegible] is known to [illegible] he was [illegible] Sunday [illegible] United States [illegible] followed him and [illegible] Caceres [illegible] the [illegible] died [illegible] to San [illegible]

[illegible]

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

Mr. W. T. Stead, who *more suo* is making himself a nuisance over the excesses of the Italian soldiers in Tripoli, writing to the Press early this week about the danger which arose from the Morocco incident says :—"So keenly are these dangers realised both in the Cabinet and by the majority in the House of Commons that I am betraying no secret when I say that in many well-informed quarters it is an open question whether, when the long-promised discussion takes place upon foreign affairs on Thursday, Sir Edward Grey will defend his action and inaction as a Minister of the Crown or as a private member."

It was originally expected that Sir E. Grey's anxiously awaited statement would be made yesterday. Mr. Stead is hardly likely to be in the confidence of that Minister but he is acquainted with those who appear to have adopted as their rallying cry G. M. G. (Grey must go) and his summary of their views is certainly not without interest. He writes :—"The policy of special *ententes* with France and Russia has thrown us into an attitude of antagonism to Germany which is detrimental to our own interest. It has revived the old fetish of the balance of power, and has divided Europe into two hostile camps. In the recent crisis it nearly involved us in a war in support of the French seizure of Morocco, and it is indirectly responsible for our culpable acquiescence in Italy's defiance of the public law of Europe. Let us have done with this policy of veiled alliances and resume our position of splendid isolation. Then the road will be opened to a reconciliation with Germany, which ought to be the great object of our foreign policy. As Sir Edward Grey is the recognised exponent of the *entente* policy 'G. M. G.' and his place must be taken by Mr. Bryce, Mr. Winston Churchill, or some other Minister whose advent at the Foreign Office would be the signal to all the world that the Triple Entente is dead and buried, and that Great Britain resumes her former policy of friendship with all, alliances with none." If a successor to Sir Edward Grey should be required I should expect him to be Lord Crewe neither than either of those mentioned by Mr. Stead. The agitation against sections of the Insurance Bill is not at any rate strengthening the hands of the Government and the by-elections though they may not mean quite so much as the Conservatives think are calculated to discourage the composite majority. It is of course easy to be wise after the event, but the Liberals did not show much *nous* in the selection of their candidates for Oldham and Somerset. If the Hon. Lyalph Stanley, a Whig, had stood for Somerset and Mr. Vivian, who before he embarked on a political career was a carpenter had been brought forward for Oldham the result in each case might possibly have been different. But it may be that the pendulum is swinging in the other direction and those who think that a real reaction has set in will find confirmation in the election [illegible] [illegible] in his native country by a considerable larger majority than the late member [illegible] years ago.

THE REVOLUTION IN CHINA.

YUAN-SHI-KAI'S FRANKNESS.

Early [illegible] week the *Times* contained an exceedingly interesting interview which its special correspondent obtained from Yuan Shi Kai the [illegible] of present day China. He gave at length his views in favour of the monarchy being retained as a limited—[illegible] limited monarchy and opposed the foundation of a republic. Seven-tenths of the people, he declared, are in favour of the retention of [illegible] [illegible] and only three-tenths want a change. Nevertheless events seem to be inclining against Yuan and in favour of a continuance of the fighting with a prospect of international intervention and even a [illegible] contest between the North and the South. For the interview from a personal point of view, [illegible] chiefly remarkable for the explanation which [illegible] of the Reform plot against the Throne during the Boxer Rising in which he has for a long time been [illegible] of betraying his Reform companions. [illegible] He dictates [illegible] and gives a detailed version of the whole conspiracy from his point of view. It contains amazing revelations of the [illegible] which politics [illegible] [illegible] China which [illegible] Mme. [illegible] their [illegible] invited by the plotters to kill [illegible] Viceroy of Chih Li with [illegible] own hand [illegible] treachery. He [illegible] only [illegible] to confess because the cross bidding [illegible] vermilion ink and he [illegible] therefore, [illegible] the Emperor [illegible] the main outlines of the [illegible] [illegible] apprehension. [illegible] tasked for [illegible] [illegible] meetings [illegible] was brought [illegible] evidently [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] Kingdom that [illegible] Provincial [illegible] under-in-Chief should [illegible] [illegible] his [illegible] to murder [illegible] [illegible] in return should he choose [illegible] his visitor with a cup of tea! [illegible] revolution [illegible] itself out [illegible] the end [illegible] Manchu predominance [illegible] mission [illegible] [illegible] of German [illegible] why he was [illegible] eager [illegible] Royal [illegible] about the [illegible] would have [illegible] powers [illegible] Russia [illegible] have been quite sufficient [illegible] divided [illegible]

[illegible] FEMININE [illegible]

[illegible] dishonour [illegible] things they [illegible] may be [illegible] different [illegible] less woman, [illegible] religions and [illegible] [illegible] Society [illegible] are [illegible] the [illegible] of some [illegible] misogyny [illegible] out of a [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] started on a [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] popular [illegible] imitation of the [illegible] law. [illegible] an extraordinary [illegible] her [illegible] that two [illegible] mates [illegible] and both at once feel [illegible] other

friends the most private confidences received from one another during their period of intimacy. This (she adds) is quite a common case with women, and no man would ever dream of doing such a thing."

"The lady doth pile up too much methinks."

THE THEATRICAL CENSOR AGAIN.

The expectation that with the appointment of an Advisory Board we had heard the last of the complaints against the theatrical censorship has not been realised. Once more Thespian circles are excited by the action of the Examiner of Plays or perhaps I should say of his masters the Lord Chamberlain's and the Controller of the Lord Chamberlain department. A season of French plays was to have been opened at the Coronet Theatre on Monday night with M. Henry Batailles "La Vierge Folle" but at almost the eleventh hour a ukase issued from St. James's Palace forbidding any performance of this piece until Earl Spencer had had an opportunity of consulting the aforesaid Advisory Board. The title certainly does sound a little rioting but judging from the outline of the play given when it was originally produced it does not seem to be any worse if so bad as many productions which have received his lordship's imprimatur. A duke's daughter is betrayed by her lover, a married lawyer, and she calls upon him to decide whom he prefers mistress or wife. He elects for the former and in a moment of proud and exalted self-sacrifice which might excite the envy of a would-be-suffragist martyr kills herself. Perhaps if she had been a commoner's daughter and not a high born lady refusal would not have been with-held. However that may be, the prohibition has been withdrawn and London is to see "La vierge Folle." But simultaneously with the removal of one ban another has been imposed. After 145 representations of the "Kismet" at the Garrick Theatre the bathing scene in that play has been objected to ; and henceforward the child who is momentarily seen as she plunges into a pool is to be allowed in a way which will not offend the British Matron. Mr. Oscar Asche is very angry as he has a right to be. "Kismet" it seems was the first play which the King and Queen saw after her Majesty's accession. Both Mr. Asche and his talented wife were summoned to the Royal box to receive warm congratulations and on a second visit their Majesties took the Prince of Wales with them. Mr. Asche asks, "Would this have been possible if there was anything in it which could offend ?"

COLONEL SALISBURY SIMPSON.

I regret to announce the death of an officer once very well known on the Western Presidency, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Salisbury Simpson, who in my time in Bombay was an officer in the Marine Battalion. The sad event occurred on Saturday at Wimbledon where he was a neighbour of Mr. Mirza Ali Abbas Baig. Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson belonged to the type of retired Indian officers who in such places as Battalions formed and may for all I know still form the backbone of societies like the Church Association and the evangelical Alliance. He had been for many years [illegible] Superintendent of the London City Mission and he was devoted to his work in the slums. He was on his 67th year.

BOMBAY MOSLEMS AND PERSIA.

An Indignation Meeting.

[illegible] meeting of the Mahomedans [illegible] was held yesterday afternoon in the Juma Musjid [illegible] [illegible] sense of indignation and alarm [illegible] Russian occupation of Persia. [illegible] Shareef [illegible] Mahomed Saile [illegible] Kazi of Bombay, was called to the chair.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin moved the first resolution which was: "That this mass gathering [illegible] the different Moslem communities of Bombay [illegible] [illegible] the Juma Musjid, record [illegible] indignation, alarm and consternation at the [illegible] occupation of Persian territory and [illegible] advance [illegible] troops upon Teheran." [illegible] the resolution, Mr. Kazi remarked that it [illegible] matter [illegible] [illegible] all the [illegible] of the Mahomedan community had [illegible] [illegible] Government and had made [illegible] cause.

The resolution was seconded [illegible] M[illegible] Mukti and supported by several others [illegible] it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Yusuf Haji [illegible] moved the second resolution [illegible] this meeting [illegible] humbly [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] ministers [illegible] the close [illegible] India and the bond of [illegible] brotherhood which unites the Moslems of [illegible] country with those of [illegible] begs [illegible] to request the British Foreign Office to reconsider the situation, and [illegible] influence [illegible] [illegible] the liberty [illegible] integrity of Persia and [illegible] the Persian [illegible]"

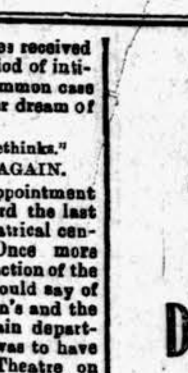
Mr. [illegible] Bahadur, seconded the resolution which was agreed to.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Meherally Chinoy in moving the third resolution, said that at [illegible] the feelings of the entire Moslem world were [illegible] agitated [illegible] but deeply grateful [illegible] of British Soil, particularly Lord Curzon and Lord Lamington who have always shown genuine interest [illegible] welfare and integrity of the Persian Empire who in [illegible] troublous times of grave danger [illegible] and misrepresentation [illegible] ever [illegible] to restore a [illegible] relations between India and Persia. They were well aware that the regard of Curzon for the Persian Empire and its people [illegible] mere sentiment [illegible] personal observations and experience [illegible] during [illegible] and residence in that historic [illegible] Lamington was contemplating a [illegible] they [illegible] that it might [illegible]

On that occasion [illegible] days when Lord Curzon [illegible] [illegible] endeavoured to strengthen the [illegible] the Persian [illegible] of South [illegible] trade [illegible] European [illegible] country; he had conceived a project [illegible] sending a thoroughly representative commercial mission to Persia during his temporary absence [illegible] however, the project [illegible] considerably. Owing to certain misunderstanding [illegible] the Bombay [illegible] Commerce withdrew [illegible] delegates [illegible] results [illegible] disappointing. [illegible] the cause [illegible] [illegible] integrity [illegible] [illegible] halkhate seconded [illegible] and [illegible] resolution which was [illegible] to. [illegible] following resolution [illegible] "That this meeting [illegible] communicate [illegible] the [illegible] resolutions to [illegible] Excellency [illegible] the second, the [illegible] to Lord Curzon and [illegible] The proceedings were brought to a close [illegible] compliment to the chair.

A Special Commission, consisting of [illegible] Ambassadors in St. Petersburg, Rome, [illegible] M. [illegible] Louis, M. Barrer and M. [illegible] been [illegible] to report upon the reorganisation of the French Foreign Office. The early Commission will inquire into the [illegible] which [illegible] has [illegible] against M. [illegible]erbette, [illegible] Foreign Minister, of [illegible] reproached [illegible]

What About That Dandruff?



There is just this much about it: Dandruff is a germ disease, is most untidy, annoying, and leads to baldness. When chronic, it is very stubborn, but surely yields to thorough and energetic treatment. All germs must be destroyed, the scalp must be restored to health. Here is the remedy: Ayer's Hair Vigor. Ask your doctor about using it.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

DOES NOT COLOR THE HAIR

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them.





SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 96 vegetable drugs and 108 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain [illegible]

[illegible]

KEATING'S LOZENGES

EASILY CURE THE WORST [illegible]

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

India Office, Nov 21.

The King has approved of the following promotions of officers of the Indian Army and Indian Medical Service.

Indian Army.

Majors to be Lieut-Cols.—C. T. Swan, Commandant, 64th Pioneers (Sept. 17.) A. J. W. Browne, Commandant, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry (Sept 18).

Brev. Major to be Major—Clive Wigram, M. V. O., 18th King George's Own Lancers (Oct 4).

Capt. to be Major—H. C. Steen, 114th Mahrattas (Oct. 11).

Lieuts. to be Captr.—E. S. Wheeler, 37th Dogras (Oct. 5) John Campbell 29th Punjabis (Oct. 6).

Indian Medical Service.

Capt. to be Major—E O, Thurston (July 27).

The King has approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Army, and Indian Medical Service:—

Indian Army.

Col. Willoughby Thuillier (Oct 25) Col Alfred Montanaro Nov (I Col) A.B. Fenton,C.B., (Nov. 12) Lieut Col John Davies (Nov. 9) Major Sir Thomas Selby Tancred (Oct. 14) Major James Craik (Nov. 7) Major F. W. Hawks (Nov. 15.)

Indian Medical Service.

Lieut.-Col. C. N. Bensley (Nov. 12).

Admiralty, Nov. 15.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. H. Groos has been confirmed in the rank of Assistant Paymaster (March 4).

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Lieut. H. J. Middleton, Royal Navy (retired), has been appointed a Lieut. in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (Nov. 14).

Nov. 16.

The undermentioned Paymasters have this day been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymasters in his Majesty's Fleet:—T. B. Fletcher, J. T. Gedge.

The undermentioned Staff Surgeons have been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in His Majestys' Fleet:—C. H. J. Robinson, H. Huskinson M.B., C. S. Tuck, M. P. Jones, A. W. B. Linesay, M. B., F. R. C. S. El., H. H. Gill, M. B., W. R. Trythall, J. C. Rowan, M. B., R. A. A. Ross, M. D., M. J. Smith, M. D., F. R. C. S. I., B. A. (Nov. 12).

Nov. 20.

Head Schoolmaster A. W. Yeates has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Schoolmaster in his Majesty's Fleet.

War Office, Nov. 17.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Lieut-Gen. Sir Herbert C O Plumer, K C B to be General Officer Commanding-in-Chief Northern Command, vice General Sir L J Oliphant, K C B, K C V O, whose tenure of that appointment has expired (Nov. 10.)

Major E. S Newman, Royal Artillery to be Assistant Military Secretary to Lieut-Gen. Sir H C O Plumer, K C B (Nov. 10).

Capt. Ll N Jones Bateman, the Norfolk Reg to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieut-Gen Sir H C O Plumer, K C B (Nov. 10).

Col. F J Pink, C B C M G D S O from the Half Pay List to command a District, vice Col F D Lumley C B whose tenure of that appointment has expired (Nov. 11).

Capt H L Alexander, the Dorsetshire Regt. to be a Staff Captain vice Major B C Dwyer the Leicestershire Reg. whose tenure of that appointment has expired (Nov. 10).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. L. H. Ducrot, on completion of five years service as a regimental Lieut.-Col., is placed on the Half-pay List (Nov. 17).

Major M. Peake, C. M. G. to be Lieut.-Col. (Nov. 17).

Royal Garrison Artillery—Lieut. A. F. N. Barron, is seconded for service with Indian Ordnance Department (Oct 15.)

Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. T. P. FitzGerald retires on retired pay (Nov. 18).

Infantry.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Reg)—Major T J Marker to be Lieut-Col. vice J H A Boyce deceased (Oct. 24).

The Norfolk Reg—Lieut F Higson is seconded for service as an Adjt. of Territorial Infantry (Oct 14).

The Cheshire Reg—Capt P L Grove is seconded for service on the Staff (Oct 26) Supernumerary Capt C C Redfern is restored to the establishment (Oct 26).

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Supernumerary Lieut. H C Thompson, is restored to the establishment (Nov 28).

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders.—The promotion to the rank of Lieut of Sec Lieut J N Inglis is antedated to Sept. 25. See Lieut. Samuel D. Stevenson, to be Lieut (Oct 4.)

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Reg—Capt P F R Anley retires on retired pay (Nov 18).

Princess Charlotte of Wale's (Royal Berkshire Reg)—Lieut. C L Waters is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Nov 1).

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Reg.)—Lieut. F. B. Humphrey resigns his commission (Nov. 18).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Sec. Lieut. E. V. Pringle resigns his commission (Nov. 18).

The Highland Light Infantry—Major R. W. H. Ronaldson to be Lieut.-Col., vice G. C. I. Stockwell, D. S. O. (Nov. 4).

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Capt. C. N. Perreau is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Oct. 27).

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut.-Col. J. C. Haslett, M. D., Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay (Nov. 16).

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors (dated Nov. 17 :—E. W. Siberry, B. F. Wingate.

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Rev. B. G. O'Rorke, M. A., Chaplain to the Forces, Fourth Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces, Third Class (Nov. 16).

Memoranda.

Brevet Col. L. H. Ducrot, Half-pay List, to be Col. (Nov. 17).

Major W. P. G. Mylrea, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay (Nov. 18).

Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. J. Duffield, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians), is granted the hon. rank of Major (dated Nov. 18.)

The undermentioned officers of the New Zealand Defence Forces are granted local rank in the Army during the period of their attachment to Units of the Regular Army, and to have seniority as from the the date of their rank in the Military Forces of New Zealand, as stated against their names :—Lieut. I. T. Standish, Royal New Zealand Artillery (Sept. 5 :) Lieut. W Mc.G. Turnbull, New Zealand Staff Corps (Marce 17 : Lieut A H. Burn, New Zealand Staff Corps, March 17 ; Lieut. H. L. Garland, New Zealand Staff Corps, March 17.

Special Reserve of Officers Cavalry.

19th Queen Alexandra's Own Royal Hussars—C. H. Tremayne, late Cadet Eton College Contingent, Officers Trainin Corps, to be Sec. Lieut. on probation, Nov. 18.

Infantry.

3rd Batt., The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—E.M. Sealy, late Cadet, Wellington College (Berkshire) Contingent, Officers Training Corps, to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (Sept. 30).

3rd Batt. The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut., the Hon. E. L. R. Lloyd-Mostyn, resigns his commission (Nov. 18).

3rd Batt., The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—G. C. Kingsley to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (Non. 18).

3rd Batt., The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Capt. E. I. Manders, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Adj. (Oct. 26).

3rd Batt., The Derbyshire Reg.—Sec. Lieut (on probation) T. F. Wingate relinquishes his commission (Nov. 18) ; A. R. S. Clarke to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (O t. 1).

3rd Batt., The Essex Reg.—D. L. Blumenfeld to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (Nov. 18).

3rd Batt., The Manchester Reg.—H. F. Frazer to be Sec. Lieut (on probation) Nov. 18.

3rd Batt., The Royal Munster Fusiliers—A. J. MacGillycuddy, late Cadet, Charterhouse School Contingent, Officers Training Corps, to be sec. Lieut. (on probation) (Nov. 18).

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Lieut. H. Cox is confirmed in his rank.

Cadet Staff Sergt, R. M. Beath, from the Belfast University Contingent, Officer Training Corps, to be Lieut. (on probation) (Oct. 25).

Army Veterinary Corps.

Stuart Kirby Jones to be Lieut. (on probation) (Nov. 18).

War Office, Nov. 21.

The King has been graciously placed to approve of the formation of the undermentioned unit of the Territorial Force:—6th (Cyclist) Batt., Royal Sussex Reg.

IN A LIGHTER VEIN.

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN.

A woman agitator, haranguing on the platform and presenting the great ... of her ... Take away woman, and what would follow?

And from the audience came a clear, male voice: We would.

JOINER.

A pleasant little story is told of Dr. Boyd Carpenter in the days before he was Bishop of Ripon. To him came one day a young man and maiden very bashful and on a very obvious errand. Are you Mr. Carpenter began the swain timidly. Yes was the reassuring reply Carpenter—and joiner.

A PERSISTENT DOG.

Father—Horrors! Where did you get that dog?

Young Hopeful—He followed me home.

Hum! Why did you coax him?

I didn't coax him. I threw things at him, but he would come.

That's strange. What did you throw?

A lot of rough bits of bone the butcher save me.

HE KNEW HIS DUTY.

Ticket, sir said an inspector at a railway terminus in the city to a gentleman who having been a season-ticket holder for some time, believed his face was so well known that there was no need for him to show his ticket. My face is my ticket, replied the gentleman, a little annoyed. Indeed said the inspector, rolling back his wristband and displaying a most powerful fist. Well my orders are to punch all tickets passing on this platform.

WHAT HE KNEW.

The lawyer had a somewhat difficult witness, and finally asked if he was acquainted with any of the men on the jury.

Yes sir, replied the witness, more than half of them.

Are you willing to swear that you know more than half of them demanded the lawyer.

Why, if it comes to that. I'm willing to swear that I know more than all of them put together.

AN UNEXPECTED ANSWER.

A country vicar once took a number of his flock to the seaside, and meeting one of them walking along the shore in solitude remarked.—

I see that you are enjoying this beautiful sunshine and have been drinking in the ozone, John.

I don't think as that were the name o' the ouse, sir replied John, but any way the liquor was very good.

SURPRISING THE BARMAN.

The other day an old Irishwoman entered a public-house carrying in her hand an innocent looking leather bag from which she took a stone ginger-beer bottle. This she placed on the counter, and called for half a pint of rum, with which she was served. Meanwhile she had been busy extracting something from a handkerchief, which proved to be a penny.

Oh lor! said she. Shure, and I thought it was half a crown that I had in me handkerchief, but it's only a penny.

At the same time she had taken care to remove the bottle of rum from the counter and place it in the bag.

Shure, and I'll go and get the money, and leave the rum till I come back me dear, said she.

And, placing a stone ginger-beer bottle on the counter, she walked out.

Not until she had been gone more than an hour were the barman's suspicions aroused. Taking up the bottle, he poured the contents into a glass, and then he saw he had been duped, for the bottle contained cold tea.

That leather bag had contained two ginger-beer bottles, and the old dame had rung the changes.

STRANGE BUT TRUE.

Arnold—Tell me, Richard, what individual drives away customers and yet keeps them?

Richard—Bright a ever, I see, Arnold! I really cannot say I give it up.

Arnold—The cabman, Richard, the cabman.

POOR PAPA.

When Grover Cleveland's little girl was quite young, her father once telephoned to the White House from Chicago, and asked Mrs. Cleveland to bring the child to the phone.

Lifting the little one up to the instrument, Mrs. Cleveland watched her expression change from bewilderment to wonder, and then to fear. It was surely her father's voice, yet she looked at the telephone incredulously.

After examining the tiny opening in the receiver, the little girl burst into tears. Oh mamma she sobbed, how can we ever get papa out of that little hole?

AN EXTRAORDINARY JOURNEY.

The curious effect sometimes produced in telegrams by want of punctuation or the omission of a single small word cannot fail to have struck everyone, says a London doctor.

I had a female relative living in the north from whom I had expectations. She had been ailing for some weeks when one morning came a telegram asking my wife to go at once, as she—my aunt—was much worse. She accordingly went.

During the evening of the following day I received this disconcerting announcement:—

Aunt Matilda went to Heaven at 3.30, returning by 11.50 to-morrow morning.

NOT A FULL-LENGTH PAPA.

An amusing incident is related of a young service matron who had relinquished her husband for two years, and who, having before his departure insisted on a good photograph, applied herself assiduously to the upbringing of her two-year-old baby with a view to the child's familiarity with her distinguished father. Each day she would call the baby girl to her and, kneeling beside her, would hold up the photograph pointing out each feature to the child.

One day the officer came home and the baby girl, then four years old, was summoned

Come, dear, said the mother in glee, papa has come at home last ? The child surveyed the officer with perplexity and finally shook her head.

What is the matter, dear asked her mother.

Well, replied the child, he looks something like my papa, but my papa hasn't any legs!

HEALTH IN THE TROPICS.

The death-rate of the city of Khartoum is estimated at seven per thousand. This is probably lower than that of any large city of mixed population in the tropical zone, and some very interesting details have just been published in London, concerning the sanitation and planning of this remarkable outpost of civilisation.

They are contained in the fourth report of the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, Khartoum. These fascinating volumes contain a mine of information on matters of interest to planters, colonists and colonial administrators and sanitarians, especially those who are interested in tropical and sub-tropical regions.

In the conquest of a new country the scientist is as necessary as the soldier. Indeed, when the country is to be wrested not from a hostile section of the human race, but merely from the wild forces of nature, the scientist can render the more useful aid. His duty is to obtain exact and reliable information concerning the conditions of life in the new region, its flora and fauna, minerals and soil, the indigenous foods and their capacity for supporting human life, and on the other hand the endemic diseases which threaten it. All this and more has been for the past eight years the work of the Wellcome Laboratories at Khartoum, and the history of the labours of this institution, published from time to time, under the authority of the Department of Education of the Sudan Government, are full of interest for all students of life in the tropics.

The brass wares and enamels of the Church of St. Renacle, at Stavelot, in the Province of Lege, Belgium, have been stolen. The open-work iron gate protecting them was forced open, and the robbers succeeded in carrying all the church treasures away. The police have not yet found any trace of them. Their value is estimated at £40,000.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

NEW HOPE FOR THE BOTTLE-FED BABY.

The Prevention and Cure of Digestive Disorders.

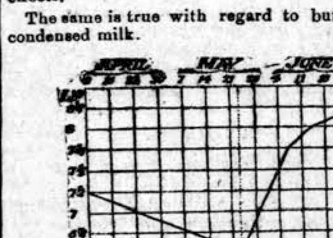
"Doctor, I have tried six of the best-known infant foods, and nothing agrees with baby. He is sick; he has colic and diarrhoea, and he is wasting to a shadow. Cow's milk will not agree with him either. What can you do to make him well and strong again?"

Until a few months ago, the doctor's skill was seriously handicapped in the face of such difficulties. To-day however, the latest discovery of Science enables him to assure the mother that he can make the ailing, wasted baby as well and strong again as if it were breast-fed.

A leading medical journal says of the discovery, "It never fails to agree with every infant."

The substance about which this unique and unparalleled statement is made is Albulactin. How it is used and what it does are, thus, tersely described in *The Medical Times*:—"By the simple process of adding Albulactin to diluted cow's milk a fluid is obtained which is, to all intents and purposes, identical with human milk, and is not to be distinguished from it in its effects."

The same is true with regard to buffalo's and condensed milk.



This diagram shows how the baby's weight fell while fed in the usual way, and how rapidly it rose when Albulactin was added to the bottle. The case is fully described in this article.

Albulactin's wonderful power has been described by many doctors in the leading English medical journals. The Senior Physician to a London Hospital records in *The Medical Press* and *Circular* the case of a baby, aged three months, suffering from wasting. "He had," he said, "the shrunken, wrinkled skin and the widely open mouth associated with that condition, for ever hungry, continually lamenting, and yet unable to thrive upon the food supplied. His weight had fallen from 7lbs. 4ozs. at birth to 6lbs. 9ozs. Albulactin was then administered on May 25th last, and on June 7th his weight had risen to 7lbs. 12ozs., on June 14th to 8lbs., and on June 28th to 8lbs. 4ozs."

These weights are represented in the above diagram. The increase is the more remarkable when it is remembered how great was the baby's weakness before Albulactin was started. In spite of this, Albulactin made his weight increase by over a quarter in five weeks, and made him perfectly well and strong again.

Albulactin can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars throughout India. A valuable book, entitled "King Baby: His Food and Health," giving full information on these all-important subjects, will be sent, free, to every mother who writes for it to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), P.O. Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

ANTIQUE JEWELLERY.

The Renaissance Period.

Almost greater human interest appears to cling round the jewels of past ages than round any other type of relic which they have left us, and, in view of the beautiful precious stones being taken by her Majesty the Queen on her Indian tour, the contemplation of some of the jewellery of bygone days will not be out of place at this season.

EPOCHS OF JEWELLERY.

The subject of antique jewellery is a wide one, ranging as it does throughout the ages and among all peoples. Certain epochs appear, perhaps, rather more "sensational" in regard to their jewels, if one may permit oneself the term, in that ornament assumed a more or less pictorial character for the time being. Such an epoch was that of the Renaissance, a time during which this branch of the decorative arts was as greatly influenced by the general activity in the direction of all that made for beauty as were architecture and painting. The finest efforts of the Renaissance jeweller were lavished on the pendants which formed the chief adornment of the costume of the time. Germany, Italy, and France vied with each other as to which might produce the most original results, and the national museums of Europe testify eloquently as to the success of their craftsmen. But perhaps nowhere may their work be studied to greater advantage than in our own Wallace Collection and at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The Renaissance pendant usually represents some figured subject, whether taken from Scriptural or classical history, or else depicts some fabulous monster, bird, or fish. The pendants are usually suspended by two or three jewelled chains from a cartouche of elaborate workmanship, while the reverse side of the ornament is in most cases a specimen of the exquisite art of the enameller and engraver of the day. Somehow, nothing seems to bring home to one so forcibly the love which the craftsman of the Renaissance lavished on his handiwork as do the delicacy and care devoted to a portion of the ornament, which would naturally only come in for a small part of the attention of the beholder. One is conscious at once of the touch of the individual artist.

Pendant pearls are a characteristic feature of the Renaissance jewel, and the shape of some misshapen pearl often suggested the subject of the central decoration. Thus one would present the idea of a man's torso, another that of a bunch of grapes, a third a warrior's helmet, and so on. In some instances the goldsmith contented himself with an artistic arrangement of precious stones alone, without thought of subject groups. Rubies and emeralds were largely employed, and fine examples of such ornaments are to be found in the pictures of Holbein's great ladies. Among the most interesting of the pendants are those in which a figure is depicted enshrined in a small niche. These are wrought on almost architectural lines, the little shrine being carried out often after the detail of a classic temple, while the miniature figure has all the accuracy of modelling of a statue. Large square-cut rubies, turquoises, and emeralds surrounding the niche still further carry out the architectural effect.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RENAISSANCE.

Much might be written on the figure-groups which so often occupy the centre of the Renaissance pendant. Among the most familiar of these is that of St. George and the Dragon, the Saint seated on horseback, with the monster at his feet, a pendant pearl, as usual, completing the base of the ornament. The judgment of Paris was another favourite subject, while The Annunciation, and even such subject as The Descent from the Cross and The Entombment were considered fit to be utilised for the purpose of these ornaments. Germany, in particular, excelled in the manufacture of elaborate specimens, many being designed by the craftsmen of Munich and Augsburg. Very characteristic of the jewellery of the Renaissance is the "nef" pendant, in the form of a ship, fully rigged with sails set, oars in position, and lanterns hung. Wires of twisted gold formed the rigging, and coloured enamels adorned the framework of the craft. Occasionally the ship contained both oarsmen and passengers in full relief! It is not long ago that such a pendant changed hands at Christie's; in this Antony and Cleopatra reclined at their ease beneath the awning of a gondola, soothed by the strains of a couple of mandoline players. Such jewels make the ornaments of to-day seem trivial in comparison indeed. The "nef" jewels owned by Queen Elizabeth, are of particular interest, both decoratively and historically. This form of jewel was often given by her as a gift; a notable example represented Sir Francis Drake's ship, The Golden Hind. This boasted masts and rigging formed of seed pearls and a hull inset with diamonds. A seated figure of Victory blowing a horn is being crowned by a Cupid, and as if this were not elaboration enough, a small boat is suspended below the pendant itself. The jewels of Elizabeth are frequently of considerable historical significance. One represented the Field of Bosworth, while another, bearing the roses of Lancaster and of York, contained within the enamelled case, four miniatures, portraying respectively Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI. and Queen Mary, all beautifully carried out. Good Queen Bess was fond of seeing ... of herself carved on a ... and any ... subject, seeking her favour, presented her with a jewel on which a more or less faithful portrait of herself appeared, either as an intaglio, or cut on the surface of a gem. Indeed, the Queen seems to have set her mark on the character of the sixteenth century pendant to no little extent.

THE RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE.

The collector of Renaissance jewellery will find, in addition to the specimens mentioned, others in the form of reliquaries, and containing a relic of some patron saint. Others, again, were more heathen in feeling, and held a charm against the evil eye; some were the badge of a guild or order. Many of the pictures of the epoch show merely the chain, from which the pendant was suspended, the ornament itself being hidden beneath the lowcut bodice. In such cases the pendant is likely to have been of a religious nature probably in the form of a box containing a votive tablet, or of a hinged diptych concealing a verse copied from the Holy Bible. Or it may have been a model of the Paschal lamb, and have held a portion of the wax from the Paschal candle used at Rome. There is a significance about the pendant scent-balls of the sixteenth century, which speaks of unsavoury odours and unsatisfactory hygiene. But nevertheless we have to thank these very conditions for a number of charming conceits in the way of ornaments. They were worn in the same manner as an ordinary pendant, and were usually round or spherical, and were perforated in order to allow the perfume to be readily given forth. Their name of "pomanders" comes from a corruption of the words "pomme d'ambre," but the scents employed were often very varied, the inside of the jewel being divided into sections like those of an orange, each one being devoted to a different scent. The whole was then connected by a hinge at the bottom, the top being joined together by a pin uniting the various parts.

JEWELS OF DURER'S DAY.

Another type of jewel which recalls vividly the customs of its day is that of the "toothpick" and "earpick" ornament. The instrument often fitted into a begemmed whistle, such as one sees in many of the portraits by Albert Durer. The picks were decorated in different fashions, some were in the shape of a merman or of a mermaid, with a body of pearl and a sharply-pointed tail. That they were invariably richly jewelled and enamelled shows that the exquisites of the day were conscious of no shyness in displaying them in use! Ornaments such as these bring before us the manners of their time in a way that could not perhaps be so vivid in any other form.

TINKERS.

A Wandering Trade.

The tinkers of fifty or seventy-five years ago could not have been such a bad sort, judging by several baritone songs composed in their honour both in this country and America. Of course there were and are "Flaming Tinmen" such as George Borrow knew—harsh, uncivil, dirty hair-matted, dissolute, devil-may-care fellows who let black language fly when ruffled, thwarted or excited. They pilfer and they poach, they drink and fight, and they prey upon the peasantry in places where the constabulary is weak, I have heard it said that no woman is fit to be a tinker's wife who cannot make ten shillings a day by "glantherin"—that is by ringing the changes in a village shop. Everybody, too, has heard tell of a tinker's curse or "damn." Actually, however, this expression is derived from a commonplace in the tinker's daily vocation—the miniature dam constructed from a bit of dough begged from some kindly housewife wherewith to surround a leak in a vessel about to be soldered, so as to keep the solder from running away before it had time to get cool.

GALICIAN "GIPSY BARONS."

The band of Galician "gipsy barons" encamped this year at Battersea and Wands-worth were coppersmiths first and horse dealers second. It is interesting to find that the well-known Scottish personal name Caird is synonymous with the Irish "Cerdd" and Gaelic "Ceard," meaning a tinker mechanic or metal-worker, its Latin equivalent being "aerarius" —a worker in brass. In Shelta, the tinker's lingo, which is a curious combination of Gaelic, Romeneska, and thieves' slang, we have "kurri" for tin, and "kurriengro" means tin-master; so that the Cairds, of all people, are those who formerly made their money and fame by designing and producing brass, copper, and tin kettles, as well as many other tin articles and utensils designed to be cheaper and lighter than copper, brass, or bronze. In order to go direct to likely customers with such wares it was necessary to encamp in different places; for the time came when every indigent cotter had perforce to purchase a new kettle, pan, piggin, lading-can, orbin, which was tantamount to throwing away an old one worn out in the services of the household. Nine times out of ten these utensils were prematurely battered into holes by careless use or the bottom was burnt out by standing on the fire after all the water had evaporated in steam. Most of them got rusty-red incrustations inside for want of a loose oyster-shell, which would attract to it all ferruginous particles in the water, as also lead, lime, chalk, a sulphur in solution. When, therefore, a housewife had no necessity to buy there was generally an odd repairing job to pick up. The tinker's language, like his lineage, served to convince many that he was no upstart in handling tin. Besides, there never yet was a respectable tinker on the roads who did not invoke St. Piran as his patron saint, in whose honour he was supposed to keep March 5 holy.

I think I know where to find one of the Cairds any day in October or November. With his pony and cart, his tent and tools, his brazier-fire, soldiering-iron, sheet tin, and a few other goods and chattels he returns at intervals, alone or with two or three kindred spirits, to pitch his tent on the "haggs" of an unenclosed moor-edge near where the highway runs. For some reason not known to me this locality has from time immemorial been a "Tom Tiddler's Ground" (the ground of "T Idler"), otherwise a "tinkery." I have often sat by Chucky Caird's turf fire, his improvised goppa (furnace) and peshota (bellows) and ten-shilling whetstone, and I have watched him, smutty-faced and leather-aproned, mend a defective or practically worthless bit of tinware with infinite patience. He would call me "soobli," or brother, and discuss many matters, singing like a kettle when alone—a sure indication that he was being well employed. Chucky Caird was a cheerful moralist except in quagmire or snow, when he could get no dry turf to burn, his canvas leaked, and the pony could find no grazing.

OUTDOOR BORN NOMAD.

Caird is an outdoor-born nomad who may have a few drops of gipsy blood in his veins, for there is certainly a dark appearance about his skin, which the weather cannot bleach. Of course a tinker does not care to spend all his time doing odd jobs for the mere love of the thing, with a copper or two thrown in. He is keen to make money, and to that end he has cultivated an innate knowledge of horses. An occasional horse-deal, free camping grounds, free rabbits, and a few other things enable him sometimes to make tinkering pay. We ought not to forget that tinmanship started outdoors, and that scores who never served their apprenticeship to a tinner have been able to build up great businesses with but trifling experience. With the help of many hands they have snatched away the glory of tinning from the tinker —the pioneer of the craft—and left him with obsolete machinery to starve on jobbery in the snow or inside a wet tent whose entrance was so low that he had to crawl in and out on his stomach, hands, and knees. With the supersession of hand-labour, of borers and jumpers, "chaldrock" or knife, "knot" or pincers, "raglan" or hammer, we find nearly every one of the old-time tinkers, camping-grounds in England vacant; and we find tin candlesticks and savalls, without the snuffers, being made in workshops by electric light.

Barnard Castle still retains its "tinkers," who, seemingly, touch more gold and silver than tin, such is their leaning towards the horse dealing. This is so too with those in Argyllshire and Galloway, among whom are Tawnsleys' Cairds, McColls, McCanns, Johnstons, and Williamses. The honoured gipsy name of Rovel is said to be derived from Kamlo or Kalsamengro, which suggests that the family made its fortunes out of "sithors to grind." and the tinker Lovels were supposed to be experts at grinding scissors, shears, knives, and even razors. I have their secret, that it is "caucus-powder which puts such an edge on cutlery.This "crocus-powder" is usually a powdered fungus taken in autumn from the trunks of certain trees. One Lovel, alas! charged me 4d. for ruining my best razor, and his elder brother has since taken to the profession of umbrella-mending. In the tinker's lingo he is a "muchafker."

Above all the Veto Fashion (continued)



Assuming that fancy pattern treads are good, why shouldn't the idea be elaborated.

Here are a few suggestions. None of the accompanying designs is copyrighted, and we give any tyre manufacturer free permission to adopt either one or all of them. What splendid advertising points they would afford!

The "Veto" pattern all-rubber non-skid, for instance would make, for political motorists, an excellent souvenir of the great fight; and "national emblem" tyres would undoubtedly have a large sale.

Why do you fit your wheels with fancy pattern tyres?

To prevent skidding and breaking your neck.

After about one thousand miles, however, the pattern is worn flat and your safety is problematical.

The question resolves itself into this: if grooves and knobs are useful, they must last until the tyre, *and not yourself*, is defunct. But the trouble is, they don't. Therefore, solve the difficulty by purchasing a Michelin "Semelle" Non-Skid.

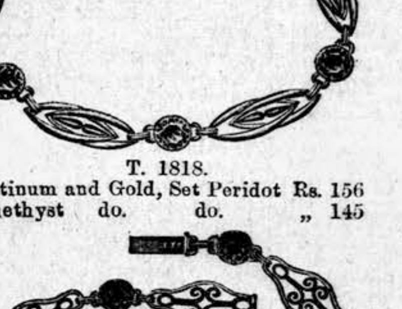
If, on the other hand, all sculptural effects are useless, why fit such tyres? Better by far buy a Michelin Square Tread, which lasts longer and always gives satisfaction.

MICHELIN

STOCKISTS:

BOMBAY: FRENCH MOTOR-CAR & ELECTRIC Co., New Queen's Rd.
HILL SAWYER & Co., Meadows Street.
CALCUTTA: FRENCH MOTOR-CAR & ELECTRIC Co., 55 Bentinck St.
RUSSA ENGINEERING WORKS, Ltd., 110, 111 Russa Rd., North.
MADRAS: ADDITION and Co., Mount Road.
By Special Appointment to His Excellency Lord Hardinge the Viceroy of India.

ORNAMENTAL PLATINUM AND GOLD BRACELETS



T. 1818.
Platinum and Gold, Set Peridot Rs. 156
Amethyst do. do. „ 145



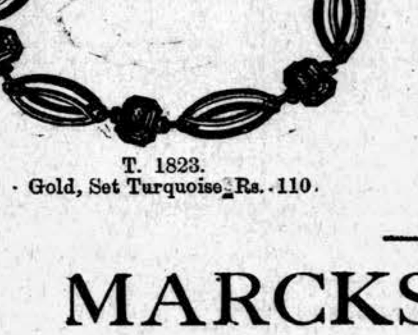
T. 1819.
Platinum and Gold, Set Peridot Rs. 205
Do. do. Amethyst „ 166



T. 1820.
Platinum and Gold, Set Peridot Rs. 185
Do. do. Amethyst „ 180



T. 1824.
Platinum and Gold, Set Peridot Rs. 235
Do. do. Amethyst „ 185



T. 1823.
Gold, Set Turquoise Rs. 110



T. 1825.
[illegible] Gold, Set Turquoise Rs. [illegible]75.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS—BOMBAY & POONA.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL
C & B
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

TABLE DELICACIES.



In Special Tins with Extra Lid.

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS,
JELLIES, POTTED MEATS,
MALT VINEGAR, . . .
SALAD OIL. . . . .

Agents for Lea & Perrins' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, DEC. 7.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 8.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 1-16		3-16
do. Rentes ...	95 2-4	unchgd	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	93 1-4		1-4
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 1-2	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	25 9-16	3-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	25 3-8	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York ...	55 3-8	3-8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·22	unchgd	
do. do. at Berlin...	20·45 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York...	4·86	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p.c. since 21st Sept		
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight..	3 3-4	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 1-2	1-8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4	1-8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4	1-8	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 3-4	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3	unchgd	

Bar Gold 77-2—7

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 31-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England about £250,000 for South America.

The Bombay Mails of the 26th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£37,100,000	Dec. £ 300,000
Public Deposits	...£21,500,000	Dec. £ 6,0,000
Other Deposits	...£39,500,000	Dec. £1,100,000
Government Securities	£14,4.0,000	Unchanged.
Other Securities	...£2,500,000	Dec. £1,4.0,000
Notes and Gold	...£26,800,000	Dec. £200,000

The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier, good business done.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... .
Manchester	Steady with a good demand.
Total Sales	... 12,600 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	150 „
Imports	... 36,000 „
Mid-Americans	... 5·04—02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 1-4 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May.
4·90	4·91	4·93	4·94	4·96
+04	+04	+04	+04	+04
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
4·98	5·00	5·02	5·02	
+04	+04	+04	+04	

New York noon call 8·86; 9·03.
New Orleans 10 a. m. 9·00; 9·16.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 65,000
Receipts at U. S. last year	... 53,000
Exports to Great Britain	... 27,000
Exports to Continent	... 16,000
Spot Cotton—	... 9·40 +15

Futures—Month of Jan. 8·86 + 03 }
Futures—Month of May 9·03 + 04 } Advanced on bull support and shorts covering and expected heavy exports.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 9 1-4 unchgd
Futures—Month of Jan.	... 9·01 + 02
Do. do May	... 9·16 + 02
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Firm.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ......
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 36
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 35 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—Dec.Jan.—London—Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 34 3-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Quiet.
Barletta Russo 63 1-2lbs ...No Sellers. Firm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 35 3-4
Do Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ... 35 3-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ... 35 3 4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ......
Do. Name of Ports.— ......
Brown Cawnpore ... 45
Do Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nearest value.
Tone—Dull.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 58 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Value.
Tone—Firm.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed £6-13-6 Dec.-Jan.—Hull—Nearest value.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 53 1-4
Do. Months—Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ...14 1-2 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4 5 1-2 ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers, quieter.

METALS—
Copper Braziers ...... £ 70 1-4 unchgd
Yellow Metal ...... d 6 3-16 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B ...... £58 5-16—1-4

FREIGHT—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay ... 12 6 unchgd

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ...19-7 1-2+4 1-2
Do. Months of Shipment Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Tone—Better enquiry but not much business; holders asking higher prices.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India Nominal in absence business
Do. Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p. c. 16 5+2 1-2
Months of Shipments ...Jan.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm, better demand at higher prices, closing rather quieter.
BAR & Similar Crystals C & F India 21 3+3-4
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Sellers firm, very little business.

Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...16 6 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...Dec.—Value
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta Dec.
Do do. July-Oct—1912
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi Dec.
Do. July-Oct.—1912
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta ......
Do. July-Oct.—1912.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi Dec.
Do. July-Oct.—1912,
Tone—Nothing doing, prices unchanged

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [8th DEC. 1911

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 6th Dec., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	35	39,713
B B and C I Railway ...	12	13,947

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bengal rate since 28th Sept. 5 per cent.
Bank of Bombay „ „ 19th Oct. 4 per cent.
Bank of Madras „ „ 13th Nov. 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. Demand and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been some enquiry for Bank wire at 1s. 4 1-16d. Private Bills remain scarce.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Feb.
Do. do France	...171
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...137
Shanghai „	...181 1-2
Japan „	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 3-4 for Cash and 96 9-16 for the Settlement, and a moderate business was done, but later in the day rates gave way 1-8, closing as under.

We quote :—

Cash ... ... Rs. 96 10 0
Settlement ... ... „ 96 7 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed steadier at 25 9-16 for ready and 25 3-8 for delivery in two months. Here the market has also been steadier, closing as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs 23 15 0
Australian „	„ 23 15 0
Sovereigns „	„ 14 15 0
Silver Ready ex-duty ...	„ 64 3 0
„ 1st Settlement ...	„ 64 3 0
„ 2nd ...	„ 64 6 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 40 lakhs, the Secretary of State placed the whole 40 lakhs in Bills at 1s 4 1-16d. No. T. T. was allotted. The total amount sold for the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 43-10 lakhs and for next week 40 lakhs is again offered for allotment.

The steamer which left London on the 17th Nov, and arrived to-day with the mail of the 24th November, brings £120,000 bar gold, and £80,000 silver for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...Rs. 10,80,000
Bombay	... „ 22,90,000
Madras	... „ 5,40,000
Total...	... „ 39,10,000

The steamer which left London on the 24th November and comes with the mail of the 1st December brings £110,000 bar gold, £270,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...Rs. 23,50,000
Bombay	... „ 12,90,000
Madras	... „ 5,40,000
Total...	... „ 41,80,000

The steamer which left London on the 1st December and comes with the mail of the 8th December brings £100,000 bar gold and £290,000 silver, and the following Council Bills —

Calcutta	...Rs. 24,70,000
Bombay	... „ 6,80,000
Madras	... „ 9,20,000
Total...	... „ 4 ,70,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	3,58,000	......
Other Deposits	52,88,000	......
Sundries	1,52,000	......
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	8,45,000	......
Other Authorized Securities	......	5,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	2,53,000	......
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	......	21,14,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	2,77,000	......
Bullion	......	7,000
Balance with other Banks.	4,38,000	......
Sundries	49,000	......
Cash	60,64,000	......

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1911.	Bales. 1910.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	42,676	80,419	— 37,743
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 7th Dec.	238,047	344,156	—106,109
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	9,053	36,895	— 27,842
China, Japan, Coast Ports ...	41,208	18,064	+ 23,144
Total...	50,2.1	54,949	— 4,698
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 7th Dec...			
Europe ...	22,927	138,601	—115,674
China ...	280	1,007	— 727
Japan ...	80,290	59,704	+ 20,586
Coast Ports ...	6,210	1,604	+ 4,606
Total...	109,707	200,916	— 91,209
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	279	2,955	— 2,676
China, Japan, Coast Ports ...	1,198	300	+ 898

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 25th November, 7,088 bales.

Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1910, to 30th Sept. 1911—18,537 bales.

....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	5,793	33,085	54,600
Central India... ...	358	849	2,674
Barsee and Nagur ...	125	1,747	4,619
Berar	11,860	66,498	49,786
Central Provinces ...	16,200	60,727	18,377
Total Oomras ...	34,336	162,906	130,006
Dholleras	117	2,515	7,843
Broach	292	686	86
Compta and Dharwar.	256	9,112	15,244
Westerns	160	4,590	1,003
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	4,132	33,820	179,229
Bengals, (Rajputana)	129	410	5,288
Sind	1,064	7,434	5,216
Persian	nil	323	95
American	1,993	8,582	3
Egyptian	nil	240	146
Other sorts	197	7,429	2
Total ...	42,667	238,047	344,156

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 7th Dec., 1911	238,047
	538,047
Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 7th Dec. 1911	109,707
	428,340
Afloat	1,477
	426,863
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail	203,500
	......
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 8th Dec. 1911... ...	228,360
Difference since last week	+4,189

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

We have again had fluctuating markets both in America and Liverpool but the tendency has been on the side of higher prices, though to no material extent. The Bureau report will reach us in a day or two, as also the sixth Ginners' Report. Forecasts of the Bureau Estimate are conflicting and some interest is attached to its publication. Spot Sales in Livepool have been larger, and the trade demand is good. The Manchester market is steady to firm with a good demand. The situation seems healthy and we do not anticipate much, decline. A forecast of the Ginners' Report received to-day by cable is 12,800,000 bales. Another private wire says the market is perplexing and neither "bulls" nor "bears" seem to know what to do pending Bureau Report.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Differences
Futures Jan. ...	new month	8·86	......
„ May ...	new month	9·03	......
Spot ...	9·30	9·40	+10
New Orleans—			
Futures Jan. ...	new month	9·01	......
„ May ...	new month	9·16	......
Spot ...	9 1-4	9 1-4	unchgd
Liverpool—			
Futures Dec.-Jan...	4·91	4·90	—01
„ June-July...	5·00	5·00	unchgd
Spot ...	5·13	5·04	—09

The local market has ruled quiet but steady. Changes during the week have been small. Exporters have been sellers rather than buyers and a certain amount of covering has been done in the bazaar, as also a little speculative buying; but the volume of business passing has, on the whole, been very moderate. The market has also been closed for two days for holidays. Business with Europe is almost at a standstill as prices here are too high. Dealers are still disinclined to sell forward owing to the uncertainty regarding the out-turn of the various crops both as to quantity and quality. The out-turn of the Bengal and Muthia crops will be very poor, and the quality of the Berar and Central Provinces crops has been damaged by the late rains.

There has been no further rain and cotton is now arriving more freely in the up-country markets.

Ready cotton has been quiet with only a very moderate demand. Prices are somewhat easier, but the stock of nice quality is small, and when black leaf cotton begins to arrive good prices should be obtainable for nice, fine lots.

LATER.

There has been little doing in contracts to-day. Exporters have been sellers.

Ready cotton is easier, little enquiry.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs. 253 1-2	March
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	„ 252	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	„ 250	„
Fine M G Yeotmal	„ 248	„
Fine M G Dhamangaon-Pulgaon	„ 245-6	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	„ 243 1-2	„
Fine M G Khandeish	„ 236	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	„ 230	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	„ 249	Dec.
Fine M G Bengal	„ 243 1-2	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	„ 228	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ... ... Quiet.
Estimated Sales ... ... 12,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 36,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	
4·89	4·90	4·92	4·93	
—01	—01	—01	—01	
Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·95	4·97	4·99	5·01	5·01
—01	—01	—01	—01	—01

FREIGHTS.

Little business has been done during the past week, but rates have been maintained.

The following business is reported :—

ANTWERP :—Relets for December, at 15s. seeds and 3,000 tons booked in the s. s. "Sussex," December loading at 14s. 6d.

DUNKIRK :—For December, 286 tons poppyseed at 16s. 9d. and a few lots seeds, cotton at 18s.

LONDON :—Light seeds for January shipment at 15s. The P. and O. booked 133 tons barley at 16s. 6d. January; and 133 tons February at 16s. and also 300 tons myrabollams February at 15s. They are now out of the market for London.

The market closes quiet, but rates remain firm for all near positions.

The ANCHOR LINE quotes December 18s. seeds, cotton per "Circassia" only. For January they quote 17s. seeds, 17s. 6d. cotton; and for February to May, 16s. seeds 16s. 6d. cotton.

The P. and O. quote 15s. seeds, 15s. 6d. weight cargo March to May.

The HANSA LINE rates are, Hamburg-Bremen December 18s. seeds, 18s. 6d. cotton; January to March 17s. seeds, 17s. 6d. cotton; April-May and June 16s. 6d. seeds, 17s. cotton.

For PICKED PORTS we quote January to May 16s. 6d. with 6d. more for Havre and Hamburg. For Antwerp 15s. to 15s. 6d.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market has fluctuated on Home advices and at the closes is again steady to firm. A fair amount of covering has been done and this, with less favourable crop reports and firm Home markets, has tended to keep up rates.

We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 11 11 0 B.T.
Apl.-May ... ... „ 10 5 6 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market has ruled quiet with little change in prices during the week. Stocks are small.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 8 0 0 B.T.
„ Yellow Guzerat ... „ 8 12 0 B.T.
Brown Delhi, Ap.-May ... „ 8 0 6 R.T.

WHEAT:—

There is little change to report in this market which has remained quiet but steady throughout the week, with a small business passing.

We quote:—
Ready White Pessi......... „ 5 0 0 R.T.
White Delhi April-May... „ 5 3 0 „

GINGELLYSEED:—

A moderate business has been done and the market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

White Khandeish	Rs. 57 8 0
Bold White 85 p.c.	„ 56 0 0
Red Jubbulpore	„ 52 0 0
Black Kutni	„ 47 8 0

POPPYSEED :—

The market is steady.
We Quote :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 10 11 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Quiet but steady. Moderate enquiry.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 7 8 0 R.T
Apl-May ... ... Rs. 35 8 0

COTTONSEED :—

Market quiet.
We quote :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 25 8 0

MOWRASEED :—

Market steady.
We quote :—
Ready ... ...Rs 7 13 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Steady.
We quote :—
Dec.-Jan. ... ... Rs. 43-0-0

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay, during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	42,676 bales
Wheat	42,149 cwts.
Linseed	4,637 „
Rapeseed	940 „
Gingellyseed	109,374 „
Poppyseed	382 „
Groundnuts...	40,319 „
Castorseed	14,331 „
Rice	26,913 „
Myrabollams	8,793 „
Cottonseed	131,917 „
Mowraseed	2,616 „
Gram	15,505 „
Joowar	4,639 „
Maize	16,475 „

LOCAL YARNS.

The market continues very quiet. Now and then a small lot changes hands, but the demand for China is nil. Owing to the continued unsettled state of the country.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS :—The market is quiet with a moderate business passing.

WHITE GOODS :—The market continues quiet.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market is quiet but there is a good deal of retail business doing.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The market continues quiet. The demand shows some improvement but prices realized are poor. The Home market continues steady and prices are firm, but deliveries procurable are very distant and consequently only a small business is being done.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market continues dull with little doing.

DHOOTIES :—The market is steady and a small demand continues. Home prices are firm and distant deliveries check business.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METALS.—The Home market has been steady all through the week and prices here have also remained firm in sympathy. There is no business passing owing to the great disparity in prices here and at Home.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per two tins ...	3 10 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons ...	3 0 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3 5 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2 11 0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound ...	0 4 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day, for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., Ld :—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3 0 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair......	3 10 0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit............	......
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	......
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	2 12 0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3 6 0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	2 11 0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3 5 0
Anchor Tins per pair	3 12 0
Shell 150° in Cases per case	5 0 0
Anchor cases per case	4 2 0

SHARES.

The market is steady and prices have to some extent advanced during this week. Bank of Bombay shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,762 1-2 ; Bank of India's at Rs. 66 1-2; Indian Specie Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 50 1-2; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares ruled at and about Rs. 8. Press shares are unchanged with very little doings. Mofussil's at Rs. 770 to Rs. 775; Indian Cotton at Rs. 145 and New Berar's at Rs. 545. In Mill Companies, Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company shares have kept steady at and about Rs. 450; Bombay United at Rs. 350; Century Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 270; Central Indias have improved to Rs. 1,900 ; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares to Rs. 1,227 1-2; Crescent's Rs. 83 3-4; David's to Rs. 420; Empress have changed hands at Rs. 205 ; Edward Sassoon Mill shares are steady at Rs. 207 1-2 ; Fazulbhoy's at Rs. 257 1-2 ; Framjee Petit's at Rs. 1,385 ; Finlay's at Rs. 275. Kohinoors have advanced to Rs. 760; Luxmi, Cotton to Rs. 1,440 ; Maneckjee Petit's to Rs. 2,730; New Great Eastern to Rs. 187 1-2; Phœnix to Rs. 97 1-2; Standard's to Rs. 1,175. Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,255. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown are quiet at Rs. 235 ; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have improved to Rs. 572 1-2; Bombay Electric S. and Tramways Company, Limited ordinary shares to Rs. 150 and preference shares to Rs. 175; Bombay Steam Navigation Company, ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 282 1-2 and preference shares at Rs. 285. Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares are quiet at Rs. 762 1-2. A good lot of Shivrajpur Syndicate shares was placed at Rs. 16 1-4 during the earlier part of the week and later on they are steady at Rs. 16 1-2; Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 66 1-2 preference shares are quiet at Rs.163 and deefrred shares at Rs. 113; Treachers are quiet at Rs. 500. In Railways' Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej old issues are steady at Rs. 655 and new issues at Rs. 615; Amritsar Pattis are unchanged at Rs. 127; Tapti Valley Railway shares have improved to Rs. 510; Central Provinces are steady at Rs. 35 and Guzerat Railways at Rs. 55 1-2. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

DAILY EXPORTS DEC.—8.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—14 bales hemp, G Veerjee and Co; 180 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 510 cwts raisen, 247 cwts mother of pearlshell, M Jefferbhoy; 360 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co; 90 cwts chutney, Treacher and Co; 2,000 cwts gram, 2,020 cwts barley, Ralli Brothers; 3,360 cwts cottonseed, 12 bundles canes, D D Postwalla.

FOR HULL.

Castello s—69 bales hemp, M Nathubhoy Montebello; 2,000 cwts wheat and 3,000 cwts castorseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.

Montebello s—2,000 tons Maganessore Turner, Morrison and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sachen s—99 bales cottonwaste and fly, W Wolf and Sons; 220 bales cotton, Glaze Brook and Co; 5,000 cwts testseed and 58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Son Farley; 4,000 cwts groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 6,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros; 4,005 cwts groundnuts seed, G Bhimji; 1,395 cwts castorseed, G Bhimji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Uckermark s—600 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiki; 450 cwts cashewnuts, and 26 cwts yellow colour, R Jewandas and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Uckermark s—2,000 cwt oil cakes, Glade and Co 275 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co ; 100 cwts dairy produce, A C Kohler ; 55 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 1,000 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Bros ; 3,620 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros ; 700 cwt, bores sinews, K Kaderbhoy ; 25 cwts kismis, D Passoo and Co ; 2,000 cwt gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co ; 330 bales cotton, M Nathoobhoy and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Uckermark s—12,000 cwt gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

D Baldino s—2,000 cwts mowraseed, Volkart Bros 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 100 cwt fennelseed, Volkart Bros ; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 355 bales cotton, Volkar Bros ; 100 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co ; 100 bales cotton, G Dassa and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Baldino s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kinross s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Lord Antrim s—1,500 tons mangonese ore, A Willis.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 110 bales cotton, M Nathoobhoy and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—200 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Habsburg s—200 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tosa Maru s—500 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy and Co; 300 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 100 bales twist, S J David and Co; 1,000 cwts onion, R E Dadachanji.

Capri s—400 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tosa Maru s—500 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 2,000 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co; 1,050 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 208 cwts fishmows, Beshoo and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tosa Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Tosa Maru s—1,066 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Tosa Maru s—1 bale cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Dec. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette." sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers :—

Rosenthal. Mr A	Vibort, Mr Frat
Mitchell, Mr J H	Ramseigh, Mr R
Bredon, Mr A S	Hampton, Mr H
Symons, Mr H	Roe, Mr D P
Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs	Higgins, Mr E J
Weston, Mr H F	Baron, Mr K
Rosenthal, Mrs and nurse	Dickens, Mr P J
Andrews, Mr T	Anderson, Mr M G
Prince, Mr F J H	Chamberlain, Mr J T
Sinclair, Mrs M E and infant	Clay, Lt-Col C H
	Darby, Mr W
Crichton, Mr A	Hesketh, Mr M
Framjee, Mr A S	Ford, Mr J B B
Heath, Col G M	Jarry, Rev F W and Mrs
Nicolls, Mr J O	Kay, Mr J K
Greet, Miss	Lang, Mr H G
Adkin, Mr W J	Leared, Capt P L
Balkwill, Mr H	MacMillan, Mr A.
Wilkie, Mr	Macleod, Mrs.
Saldanha, Mr	Nicolls, Mr J O
Melville, Major	Tanner, Miss N
Melville, Mrs and child	Wates Mr & Mrs E A, child & inft
Staples, Mr F H	
Griffiths, Mr W G	

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FASCINATING FOOTWEAR.

A beautiful gown demands equally beautiful footgear ; and a good plan is to have shoes that match the dominant colour of the gown, with the heels, should one fancy them so, of another shade. Mauve shoes in panne or soft kid, with gold heels, would accord well with the colour scheme first suggested, while for the second, plush shoes, to match the gown, edged with fur. If liked, they can be of the new shape; that is, built well on to the instep and fastened at the side with neat little rosettes for decoration. Satin, plush, and kid shoes are all decorated with peltry, and, given a dainty foot with a high instep, the result is very good. There is an effort being made to revive the old-fashioned sandal, bound around the ankle with ribbon, in the manner approved of in 1820, but, as so few women care to do without heels, they are to be seen, altered almost out of recognition, with long, pointed toes and Louis heels.

HOSE TO MATCH.

The pretty coloured shoes involve coloured hosiery, and the girl with a moderate dress allowance should be wise to resist their charms, excepting, of course, for evening wear, and fix her affections on black suede and black satin foot gear, and plain blank silk stockings. Open-work hose for day wear are not approved of at present, and some of the most expensive ones are absolutely without ornament. Even amongst those destined to accompany evening gowns there are many that rely solely on the delicate shade and fineness of the silk for their appeal. But should one decide on the openwork variety, the pattern known as the spider's web is one of the most effective. The fashionable hose is enormously long, one reason, it is presumed, for the increased price.

THE REVIVAL OF THE PELERINE.

The pelerine, or tippet, as the early Victorian woman would have named it, is again marking a bid for favour. Unlike many of the fitments which have the approval of Dame Fashion, it serves a purpose—that is, it will fill a want felt by those who favour the no-collar corsage. There are mild days when heavy furs are burdensome, and wet days when they are in the way for the woman who wants to get about town. Then, with a hat a high collar is smarter than the low corsage, which brings one to the shape of the pelerine. It is a very small cape with a high collar, higher at the back than front, and is secured by means of small beautiful buttons and loops of silk braid. The top of the collar and the hem of the cape are outlined with a narrow border of fur "Old" blue panne edged with skunk would fashion a most attractive pelerine, and a wallet sachet in panne of the same colour, outlined with skunk and decorated with a small nosegay of flowers in silk shaded deep red, purple, and cerise, set on the right-hand corner of the "flap," would complete a modish and becoming "suite."

If your recipe says "use Carbonate of Soda and Cream of Tartar,"—DON'T. Use "Paisley Flour" instead. It is better. There is a wonderful lightness in bread and cakes raised with

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder and they are so digestible.

Use one part "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary flour.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p.c.	335
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	100	14 p.c.	275
Ld.	500	500	13 p.c.	1765
Bank of Bombay	100	50	6 „	67
Bank of India	500	500	14 „	1700
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1600
Bank of Madras	100	100	7 „	10
Bank of Burmah	100		6 „	100
Bank of Rangoon	100	50	7 „	69
Bank of Baroda	50	10	5 „	10
Credit Bank of India Ld...	25	12½	12 p.c.	570
National Bank of India...	100	100	9	175
Punjab National Bank...	50	30	8	33
People's Bank of India...	100	50	7	50½
Specie Bank				
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	8
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank...........	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank	£ 10	£ 4	...	80
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 „	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 „	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld	$ 125	$ 125	£2	...

Interest at 4 per cent. payable while line under construction. Interest has been paid upto 30th June 1911.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...........	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	40
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6p.c.	170½
Broach City................	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1230
Godavery Valley...........	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	593
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6p.c.	90
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	145
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co..	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9p.c.	330
Mahomedpura Cotton......	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva.......................	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	280
New East India	1000	1000	75	910
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	770
New Berar....................	500	500	40	550
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	715
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Parbhany	100	100	10	...
..nd	400	400	30	700
Surat City	200	200	20	255
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	50	620
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr.10	590
Alliance	1000	1000	...	70
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	126
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	46	450
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co.	250	250	15	580
Bombay United	250	250	Nil	352½
Century	100	100	3	270
Central India	500	500	70	1900
China	1000	1000	...	700
Jhho Silk	500	500	20	440
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1230
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	500
Connaught	300	300	...	210
Coorla	1000	1000	yr. 20	545
Crescent	100	100	4	83¾
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	1020
Crown	500	500	20	600
David	250	250	10	4.0
Emperor Edward	600	500	10	5.0
Empress	500	500	...	205
Edward Sassoon Mill	200	200	nil	207½
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	256
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1385
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	275
Gold Mohur	500	500	yr.20	200
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	500
Howard and Bullough	500	500	15	455
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1290
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	107
Indian Mfg	1000	1000	...	3.0½
Indo-China Mfg	1000	1000	nil	700
James Greaves	500	500	...	300
Jamshed Mfg	250	250	5	166
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	400
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	245
Khandesh	1000	610	25	7.0
Khatow Makonjee	1000	1000	45	920
Kohinoor	500	500	15	7.7
Leopold	100	100	...	70
Lakshmi Cotton	1000	1000	yr.100	1445
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2800
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	30	2750
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	60	2750
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	187
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	805
Phœnix	100	100	6	97
Presidency	1000	1000	...	360
Queen	1000	1000	nil	150
Ripon	1000	1000	...	500
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	770
Sassoon Silk	500	500	yr.35	540
Sholapur	1000	1000	125	4150
S. Mahratta	250	250	15	120
Standard Mills	500	500	25	1177
Sun	250	250	nil	110
Swan	250	250	10	230
Swadeshi	500	500	25	1255
Textile	500	500	20	1100
Vishnu Cotton ....O.	500	500	nil	520
Do. ...P.	500	500	nil	627
Western India	1000	1000	35	410

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Peck Ashdown & Co.......	100	100	6 p.c.	235
All India Ut. Co. Ld.......	100	20	5 „	13
Bamankua	10	10	...	6¼
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	28
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p.c.	91½
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	55
Bombay Burmah T Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	575
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. ......O.	£10	£10	Nil.	150
Do do. P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	175
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	2 p.c.	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	855
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p.c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. .....O.	250	250	7-8	282½
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	285
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ...	10	10	3½	30½
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	114
Empire of I. L. A.	500	50	25 p.c.	200
John Roberts and Co.	100	100	5 p.c.	205
Josts Fans Supply Co. ...	100	50	7 yr.	50
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ „	175
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co	100	100	8	100
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	75 ed
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co.	200	50	18½ yr.	275
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co.	40	40	10 p.c.	35
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	yr. 42	762½
Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ...	10	10	...	16½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	5	95
Soundy and Co.	100	100	...	20 N.
Tata Iron Steel Co. Ld. O.	75	85	...	66½
Do. D.	30	80	...	113
Do. P.	150	130	...	165
Thacker and Co.	50	50	25 p.c.	230
Telephone Co.	25	25	yr. 1½	55
Treacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 30	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p.c.	655
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 „	127
Sindh Light Railways Ld. (Mirpur Khas—Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 „	135
Do. Mirpur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	133
Tapti-Valley Railway Co	00	500	4½ „	510
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ „	125
Central Provinces	25		4 „	35½
Guzrat Railway	25		4 „	55½

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 2nd December.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earngs. for week ending 2nd Dec. 1911				
G.I.P. Ry. Including I.M. Ry. System...	2791·34	1771000	24722378	26493978
A.-D.-C. Ry.	125·66	65800	868596	934396
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	5100	83739	88839
Total...	2957·29	1842500	25674713	27517213
Earnings for corresp. 7 days ending 2nd Dec. 1910				
G.I.P. Ry. Including I. M. R. System ...	2783·93	1454385	21872370	23326755
A.-D.-C. Ry. ...	125·66	35487	679975	715462
B.-K. Ry.	40·29	1634	43526	45160
Total.	2949·88	1491506	22595871	21087877
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R. Incg. I.M. R. System	+ 7·41	+ 317215	+ 2850008	+ 3167223
A.D.C.R.	......	+ 30313	+ 188621	+ 218934
Baran-Kotah R.	......	+ 3466	+ 40212	+ 43679

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th Sept a Due to the Delhi Darbar.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th November on 1,771·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Minera Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 2,02,000	Rs. 3,10,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 5,19,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	114	175	4	298
For previous 20 weeks of half year	40,48,833	50,32,930	1,65,866	92,47,629
Total for 21 week	42,50,833	53,42,930	1,72,866	97,66,629
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week for previous year	1,89,986	3,41,482	6,790	5,38,261
Per mile of Ry..	107	19.	4	304
Total to corresponding date...	44,21,813	47 27,764	1,28,470	92,78,047

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 19,281
Increase to date ....Rs. 4,88,582

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the weekended 25th Nov. on 339·35 miles open

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 14,000	Rs. 26,000	Rs.	Rs. 40,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	41	77	......	118
For previous 20 weeks of half year	3,12,455	6,26,357	4,776	9,43,588
Total for 21 weeks	3,26,455	6,52,357	4,776	9,83,588
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	11,359	33,120	......	44,479
Per mile of Ry...	33	98	......	131
Total to corresponding date...	3,51,170	3,01,116	4,332	6,56,618

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 4,479
Increase to date ....Rs. 3,26,970

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th November on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 400	Rs. 400	Rs.	Rs. 800
Or, per mile of railway	23	23	......	46
For previous 20 weeks of half year	10,982	5,152	38	16,172
Total for 21 week	11,382	5,552	38	16,972
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	714	364	......	1,078
Per mile of Ry..	41	21	......	62
Total to corresponding date..	11,963	9,141	88	21,192

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 278
Do. to date ....Rs. 4,220

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th November on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week......	Rs. 9,000	Rs. 32,000	Rs.	Rs. 41,000
Or per mile of Railway	64	227	......	291
For previous 20 weeks of half year	1,79,694	6,63,794	2,947	8,46,435
Total for 21 weeks	1,88,694	6,95,794	2,947	8,87,435
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,612	50,873	......	58,485
Per mile of Ry..	54	360	......	414
Total to corresponding date.	1,56,091	5,31,712	3,205	6,91,008

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 17,485
Increase to date ....Rs. 1,95,827

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th November on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 1,95,000	Rs. 2,80,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,79,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	387	555	8	950
For previous 20 weeks of half year	33,03,502	44,76,960	74,417	78,54,880
Total for 21 weeks	34,98,502	47,56,960	78,417	83,33,880
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,79,608	3,35,537	7,088	2,18
Per mile of Ry...	356	665	14	1,08
Total to corresponding date...	32,26,623	45,79,891	89,473	78,96,987

Decrease for the week.........Rs. 48,188
Increase to date ....Rs. 4,37,893

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

RUSSIAN POLICY IN TEHERAN.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Sir Edward Grey's answer to Mr. Ponsonby's question in the House of Commons last night, on the subject of Russia and Persia will not remove the doubts largely entertained in this country as to the genuineness of the respect for Persia's prestige and independence which the Russian Government has lately been displaying. The feeling is growing in this country that Russia has dissembled her love for Persia in the most convincing way possible by thrusting a quite unnecessary humiliation upon the Government at Tehran. It also seems scarcely likely that the mutual comfort of the Anglo-Russian understanding in Persia will have been enchanced by the British Foreign Minister being compelled to advise the Government of the Shah to accede to Russia's very peremptory demands in a matter which it is by no means clear that it was in Russia's province to control. The British Foreign Minister has plenty to occupy him at present, and there is no desire in any responsible quarter to add to his immediate burdens. It is, however, hoped that as soon as he conveniently can, after his statement on the Moroccan question, Sir Edward Grey will give the House of Commons as full as possible an account of the recent history of the working of the Anglo-Russian understanding in Persia. The general public have no desire to see Persia gratuitously humiliated—and the most careful accounts of what has lately been happening in Teheran certainly convey the impression that something of the kind has been attempted, and accomplished. A full statement by Sir Edward Grey concerning the work which Mr. Shuster is doing in Persia would also be exceedingly welcome.

CHAIR A CANON.

The most disreputable feature of the suffragette movement is undoubtedly the cynical importation of young girls from the provinces to be whipped up into a historical condition and then flung into a programme of riot with the degrading experiences of police-court trial and imprisonment which have to follow. The list of Tuesday's prisoners shows how largely the organizers have to depend upon this infamous traffic for the material of their demostrations and it should serve as a sufficient comment upon the high sex ideals which are the pretext for thus butchering every sense of womanly self-respect and decency. One of the stock fables of the movement seems to have become too threadbare for further use, for one notices that Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, in receiving sentence the other day, magnanimously announced that "there was no repetition of the brutal usage of women so far as she could see." There never, of course, has been any "brutal usage," and the rowdies have always been treated with a great deal more chivalry and consideration than they deserved. Curiously enough, Mrs. Lawrence's husband told a meeting that she had gone to prison "because she would not allow a comrade to be ill-used." Presumably he had not heard that this particular myth had been officially superannuated.

LETTERS AND THE LAW.

The plea of unconsciousness has often enough been used for defence in criminal cases, but rarely under such interesting circumstances as at Manchester yesterday. The accused brought two well-known bishops to speak in evidence of character, and attest his temperamental eccentricities. These included formation of violent opinion without regard to evidence, and though this is common enough in politics, it is not good enough in the the ordinary relations of life when it proceeds to practical extremes. Here the defendant, Lawrence Dillon, had exceeded all bounds by employing a subordinate to utter elaborate slanders against another man, for no other motive but to disqualify him for a post which Dillon had in view for his own son. Six months' imprisonment may restore his sense of proportion and duty to his neighbour. The defence of captive agency interests one, because it seems to borrow a cue from the French and American courts, where sentiment in the offender or ingenuity in the advocate is often accepted in remission of the crime. Dillon was a superintendent of libraries, and is doubtless familiar with the many instances where the literary fallacy has been advanced. If it had succeeded, Eugene Aram would have escaped the scaffold; so would Dr. Dodd, the pious forger for whom Dr. Johnson interceded, and for whose prayers he asked.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Years ago it was said about that entertaining monitor, Sir James Crichton Browne, that he was liable some day to go disregarded, like the shepherd in Æsop who startled his colleagues too often for their patience and his own credibility. Well, after some years' experience of Sir James's public utterances, one cannot find oneself paying less attention to his remarks, though one confesses to slackness in following his advice. He will probably retort that this proves his case, for the fault he imputes to the time is that most of our energy runs in wrong directions. We are wakeful when we ought to sleep, sleepy when we ought to be alert, sad at our meals, frivolous at work, desultory and dilatory by turns, and unstable always. Truly, if true it be, we are in parlous case. But in his anxiety to be interesting Sir James sometimes overdoes it. He contradicts Professor Munsterberg for saying that Americans are not nervous, but the victims of vicious habit, when they chew gum and put their feet on the table. Here one is heart and soul with the Professor, and one thinks the real cure is not to scold but to put the gum under the mahogany so that the feet will stick in their proper place. But if the Professor wins "on points," as a Rugby enthusiast would say, Sir James is right in the main when he condemns the influences that are making for epidemic suicide and chronic neurasthenia. We are inventing new diseases faster, than we are curing the old ones, and the greatest enemy to sanity in body and mind is the present day rush after sensation.

POSTHUMOUS HONOURS.

If the National Gallery of British Art had done no more than house the other days meeting in honour of Alfred Stevens, this avowal of a great ideal would have served to place it. For the gathering and the purpose it served, go to stamp the Tate henceforward as among the serious and educative of our institutions, and we have none too many of them in the world of art. Stevens has been too much the victim of contradictory labels, and men who dubbed him the last of the mediæval craftsmen have never learned how truly he was this, and more. He has been called the Patroclus of English art, by men who only regard the contention that has waged about his memory, without realising how far we are as yet from raising up an Achilles to avenge him. But one came nearer than ever to doing him justice the other day through the earnest initiative of two great artists of foreign derivation who are only English by sympathy and adoption. Thanks to Professor Legros and Professor Lanteri, the Tate Gallery now possesses a bust of Stevens which gives his countrymen a clear idea of the great lineaments of the man. Many an artistic pilgrim to this country has made the tour of Dorchester House and Chancery-lane and the crypt of St. Paul's, and marvelled. In future they will conclude their tour by repairing to Milbank and rejoice to see the foremost of our masters of design honoured as he deserves, and in a gallery which has many of the elements of greatness to keep him company. But we shall never redeem our debt to him until his Willington Monument is completed, and the Stevens tradition recognised as our chief boast and paramount example in the province of sculpture and design.

MONEY WELL BESTOWED.

The Commissioners charged with the onerous task of administering the Development Fund and reducing a maximum of claims within a minimum of means have shown a true discretion in seceding to two demands this week. They have made certain stipulations of which we are as yet in ignorance, but, judging by the high sense of responsibility they have shown hitherto, and the desire to make a little money go a long way, one may easily take it for granted that the provisos they have laid down are both practical and workable. And one looks to the best results in both directions. The revival of the poultry industry has now reached a stage which proves the seriousness and intelligence and individual initiative among breeders all round, and this only requires steady co-ordination and example to develop it on lines of national and permanent advantage. As for the other movement which has won a bounty from the Fund this week the growing of Irish tobacco—its ultimate success is more remote, because its fortunes depend more on popular taste than on public necessity. Ministers of State have scoffed at the notion of his Majesty imperilling his precious life by trying an Irish cigar, but even Ministers must have their little jest in season. There is fire enough in Ireland to engender a decent "smoke" surely, and the Home Rule struggle to come should add a little extra warmth.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

WHAT HEALTHY NERVES MEAN TO YOU.

A strong vigorous nervous system means health, strength and ability to endure hardship and also to enjoy the full pleasure of life.

The man with healthy nerves accomplished greater tasks with less fatigue. He has a clear eye, an active brain and a sound body. He is enabled to think better and work faster. He has energy. With healthy nerves he can overcome the hardest competition, be successful and gain wealth.

The woman with healthy nerves is never listless, weak or hopeless, she is not irritable, she never suffers from hysteria, she has a reserved surplus of endurance. Healthy nerves will prevent the sleepless mother, although worn with care and nursing, from a "break down" caused by her double or treble duty.

All men and women who suffer from these forms of nervousness—known as Neurasthenia—who have "gone to pieces," who lack energy, who have insomnia, who have succumbed to nervous prostation on nervous exhaustion, either mental or physical, whose condition is one of irritably weakness, will find ready relief and cure in the peculiar properties of

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These wonderful remedies contain no mercury of other injurious drug. They act like magic. The bright eye, the elastic step, the clear and active brain, the courage and strength and comfort they impart are noted almost from the first day they are taken.

One box of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls will do a great deal of good, the full course treatment of six boxes are guaranteed to make a permanent cure, Rs. 2-0-0 per box of 40 pills. Six boxes for Rs. 10-8-0, V. P. charges extra. Insist on getting Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and no substitute. Of all chemists and of Sole Proprietors:

Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind, Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influences Appeal to Autoists, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.

Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIRE EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution, either for children, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. H. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our readers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR:
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

"THE AMULET"
PINCE-NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR
PROTECTED IN ENGLAND AND INDIA
BY
HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT



PRICE COMPLETE WITH CASE, Rs. 6.
THE NEATEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE
PINCE-NEZ FOR PROTECTING THE EYES
From the Dangerous Tropical Sun,
AS NECESSARY TO THE TRAVELLER AS HIS TOPEE
Descriptive Pamphlet on Application to the Inventors.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Manufacturing Opticians,
ADMIRALTY CHART AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS
TO
HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Head Offices:
67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
Offices in the East:—
CAIRO,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND RANGOON,

BOMBAY OFFICE No. 44, HORNBY ROAD, (MACMILLAN BUILDINGS.)
Telephone No. 1827.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons
for Typewriters.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE,
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

WRIGHT'S
COAL TAR SOAP
is acknowledged as an
ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC
in warding off the bites of
Mosquitos and Other Insects.
Good for Prickly Heat and Refreshing to the Skin.
Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.
To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—
KATRAK and Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

GRAHAM'S
FIVE CROWN PORT
An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

TRADE MARK 'VANA' TONIC WINE BRAND
Obtainable of all Pharmacists
There is nothing like 'VANA' for keeping one fit for mental and physical effort. One or two doses daily increases and maintains strength and energy and braces the whole system against fatigue and disease.
WHEN FEELING RUN DOWN—GET 'VANA'
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON
xx. 304 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

? ASTHMA
Why suffer when—
LALKALA
will give you instant relief
EQUALLY EFFICACIOUS FOR HAY FEVER AND CROUP
Recommended by the Medical Profession
In Cigarettes or Papers, price Rs. 2 per Box, net.
SURE
SAFE
PLEASANT
Obtainable from KEMP & CO; Chemists, BOMBAY.
Sole Proprietors & Manufacturers:—LUNDY, WILSON & Co., 110, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

DELHI DURBAR.
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY
HAVE MADE SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS
FOR THE SUPPLY OF
"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
TO MOTORISTS ATTENDING THE DURBAR.
THE PROPRIETORS OF
SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT
HAVE RECEIVED A
ROYAL WARRANT
OF APPOINTMENT TO
HIS MAJESTY GEORGE V.
FOR PARTICULARS AS TO
SUPPLIES AT DELHI
APPLY TO THE SOLE AGENT
Mr. J. F. MADAN,
NIGAMBODH GATE.
DELHI.

THE
NEWEST IDEAS
IN LIFE INSURANCE ARE EMBODIED IN THE
PLANS OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE Office.
APPLY AT ONCE
For the New Prospectus of this Office which is the Most Replete Issue before the Insuring Public and contains the Newest and Most Popular Schemes of Insurance.
8 OPTION POLICIES .....HALF PREMIUM WHOLE LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES
OLD AGE PENSIONS DEFERRED INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN
EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES & CHILDREN ENDOWMENTS.
STRONG RESERVES.....LARGE BONUSES.....LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE.
EXTRACT FROM THE REVIEW:—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
? HOW MUCH CAN YOU AFFORD TO SAVE OUT OF YOUR INCOME ?
Let us know and we will send you a few ideas as to how you can best invest it with
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
for the benefit of yourself and your family.
FULL PARTICULARS AND EVERY INFORMATION ON APPLICATION TO—
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., GENERAL AGENTS.
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, MANAGER.
AGENTS WANTED.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal to counteract the effects of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful period., backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bringing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, spots, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breast, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.
COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and practical means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of nerve and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Council Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

CARLTON WHISKY.
RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ld., LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants through out the World.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.
INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.
N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.


CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.
Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.
Sole Manufacturers:
J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd.,
LONDON, S.E.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

NEW PATTERN NICKEL LEVER WATCH.

The Sandow Lever



BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

Rs. 10.

Only Manufactured and Sold by

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

Watch and Clock Specialists,

31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.



This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years, Nickel Silver case,

Rs. 10.

Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 Months.

COMMON SENSE RAT KILLER.



THE FATAL BANQUET

The food which the rodent is so eagerly devouring, is COMMON SENSE Rat Exterminator. This paste not only clears a building of rats and mice but by **drying up** the carcases absolutely prevents the unpleasant results attending the use of inferior preparations. Remember! Two Kinds {1. Common Sense Rat Killer. 2. Bedbugs and Roaches. Common Sense Mfg. Co., Toronto, London, Bombay, Tokio, Buenos Ayres, Buffalo and Australasia.

GOVERNMENT RECOGNITION

EVERYWHERE.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, RANGOON.

Stocks ready on hand for immediate delivery.

FROM

COMMON SENSE (VERMIN EXTERMINATOR) STORES.

WATSONS ANNEXE,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

FORT COACH FACTORY

PESTONJI B. PRESS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTD. 1879. MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTD. 1879

Patronised by GOVERNMENT HOUSE since 1896 and also by the PRINCES and ELITE of SOCIETY in Bombay and up-country.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO



H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT

Awarded at Several

EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND PARIS.

SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS DIPLOMA AT

BOMBAY MOTOR SHOW, 1908.

THE HOUSE FOR:

HIGH CLASS MOTOR COACH BUILDING AND MOTOR ENGINEERING.

Special Department opened for NICKEL PLATING all descriptions of work.

MOTOR TYRES, ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.

MOTOR OR CHASSIS examined and valued, and certificates issued.

Estimates and Specifications submitted on application.

Dr. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM

KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,

Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,

Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,

Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,

Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

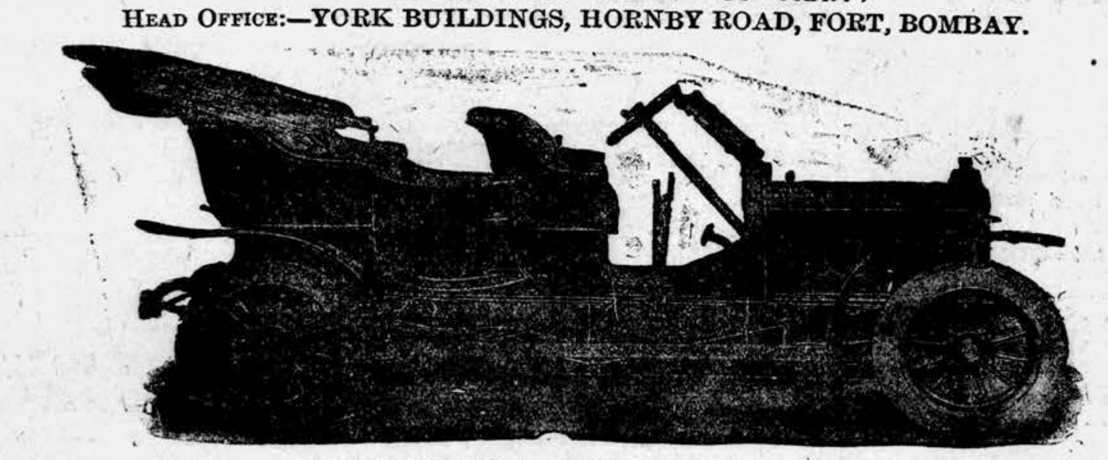
SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY

(LEADING MOTOR HOUSE OF ASIA.)

HEAD OFFICE:—YORK BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.



IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

OUR DEPOT AT THE DELHI DURBAR

Will be opened on the 10th Instant.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:—ALIPORE ROAD, CIVIL LINES, DELHI.

Where an Enormous Stock of PETROL, OIL, GREASE, TYRES, TUBES, and a Host of other Accessories necessary for a Motorist as also Motor Cars on Hire by the day, week or month will be obtainable at Right Prices.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,

DELHI DURBAR DEPOT, ALIPORE ROAD, CIVIL LINES

THE OLD LAMP BRAND

CLUB BLEND WHISKY

ONLY Rs. 2-12 BUT WORTH Rs. 3-4 PER BOTTLE

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.



PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

OCULISTS & OPTICIANS,

Opp. Government Telegraph Office,

7 Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who Offer their constituents Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,

Has TWENTY-ONE YEARS' experience in SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.

WE HOLD

Highest Credentials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. Foreman, R. A. M. C., P. M. O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M. D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK:—LATEST and MOST PERFECT makes.

PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE



KESHRANJAN OIL FOR THE HAIR

KESHRANJAN OIL

THE IDEAL BRAIN TONIC.

This flower like sweet scented oil of high medicinal effect cures HEADACHE, VERTIGO &c. &c., and gives the hair a jet black colour and strengthens the roots. Re. 1 post free Re. 1-5.

PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and cough, brain fever, double quotidian fever, in short, in all chronic cases of fever, Price per Box Re. 1. Packing and postage As. 3.

BASAKARISHTA—as a sure remedy for coughs in general, asthma, difficulty of breathing, shortness of breath, tightness and oppression of the chest, wheezing, night sweats, &c., &c. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage As. 5.

PRESCRIPTIONS are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen,

GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER,

M. Ch. S. (Paris), M. Ch. S. (America), M. S. Ch I (London), M. S. A. S. (London), &c., &c.

Nos. 18-11 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

THE

BEST PIANOS

and the largest stock to select from, will be found in our Showrooms.



S. ROSE & Co., FORT., BOMBAY.

Our Pianos are selected from the factories of World's Best Makers, and are SPECIALLY BUILT FOR INDIA.

FOR SALE AND FOR HIRE AND

ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

PIANOS IN STOCK BY

BRINSMEAD, BECHSTEIN, COLLARD KNAKE, ERARD, STEINWAY, SCHIEDMAYER, ALLISON, AND OTHERS.



We hold the largest and best selection of Music and Musical Instruments in India.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & Co.

Telegrams: "ROSEBUD,"

BOMBAY.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

SPENCER & Cº, Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Cº, Agents in Bombay! DUMOULIN & Cº, Agents in Pondichéry.

APIOLINE

CHAPOTEAUT



LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

PARIS

8, rue Vivienne

Sold by all Chemists

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

ROWLAND'S

FOR THE HAIR **MACASSAR OIL**

Preserves, Beautifies, Restores, and **strengthens**, the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for **ladies'** and **children's hair**. It closely resembles the **natural oil** in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. **Golden colour** for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. Of stores, chemists, hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.



Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD. LONDON. ENGLAND.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS



Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE, in 2/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, Ltd., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co.,

Bombay & Poona.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, and on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free direct from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 86 Fenchurch-Street, London-E.C.